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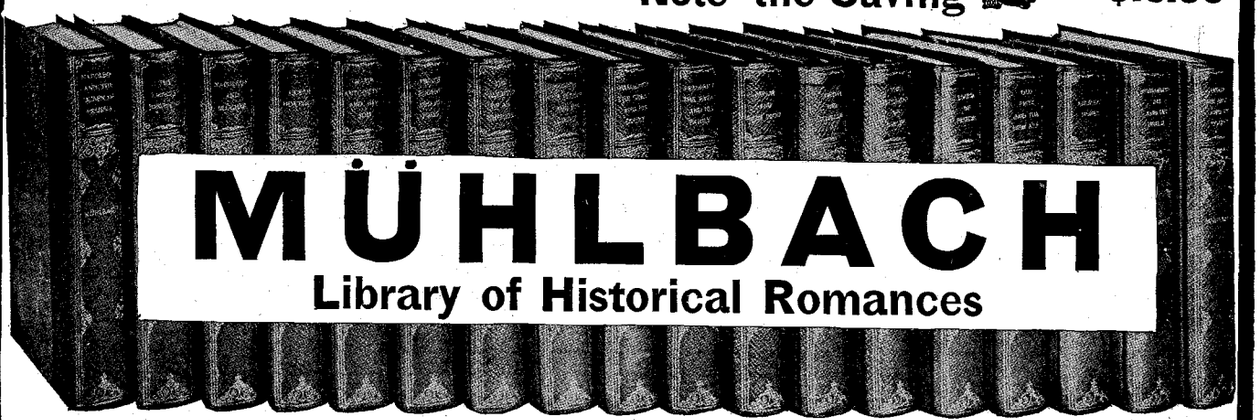

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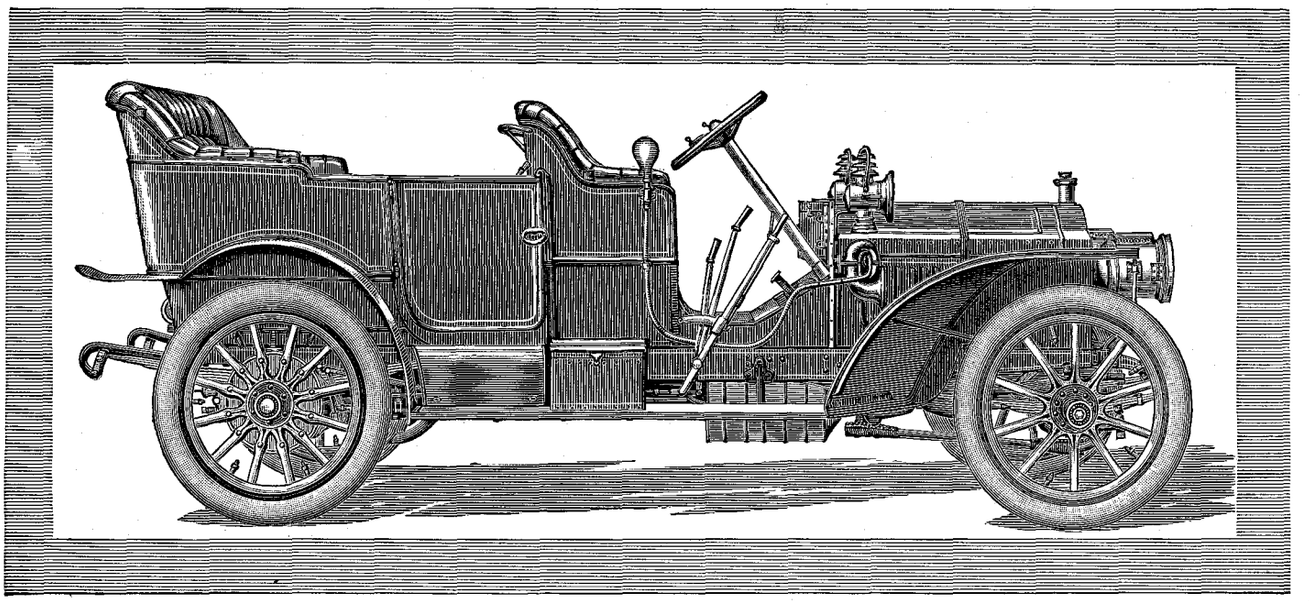

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 896

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance if they will notify the publishers two weeks in advance. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses. Both addresses should always be given; also the date when the change is to take effect.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHAT THE JAPANESE WAR RUMORS MEAN

IN spite of the exchanges of courtesies and renewed protestations of friendship between the Governments at Washington and Tokyo which have followed each turbulent outbreak of anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast, the papers bring us ever fresh rumors of a growing estrangement between the two nations. The grievances of the Japanese children at the hands of the San-Francisco School Board were long ago adjusted by the august intervention of the President; the Japanese restaurant and bath-house proprietors who suffered ill-usage at the hands of San-Francisco hoodlums are promised redress through the courts; General Kuroki has been among us extolling the beauties of peace to such good effect that a Japan-America peace society has been formed in his honor; yet the sinister and bewildering rumors continue to circulate. So convincing have they been that the impressionable "Mr. Dooley" draws a touching picture of "Tiddy Rosenfelt" as he is discovered under a bed "with a small language-book thryin' to larn to say 'Spare us' in th' Jap'nese tongue." Their explanation, we are now told, is to be sought in the exigencies of Japan's domestic politics. There, as here, the time of elections draws nigh, and the Progressive party, in need of an issue on which to overthrow the present ministry, have selected as their political weapon the demand for a more aggressive attitude toward the United States in protest against the embarrassing outbreaks of race prejudice in San Francisco. Altho we are assured in advices from Tokyo that this agitation is meant for home consumption only, it has been seized upon by sensation-loving papers in Europe as well as in Japan and America until, as the Baltimore *News* remarks, "press reverberation has magnified the noise of a small affair into a great tumult, in which alarmists are noting sounds of war between the United States and Japan." Thus while the more conservative papers in both countries scout the idea of such a conflict as almost inconceivable, the Japanese newspaper *Hochi*, the organ of Count Okuma, after declaring the San-Francisco outrages "worse than the murder of a missionary in China, which resulted in the occupation of Kiao Chow," asks "who would blame an appeal to the last measure if an impotency to protect treaty rights is proved?" And the *Nichi Nichi*, of Tokyo, is quoted as saying that "even traditional friendship will not escape a rupture should incidents like those which have occurred in San Francisco be repeated." At a meeting of the council of the Progressives in Tokyo a resolution was adopted containing the following statements:

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COUNT OKUMA, IN HIS GARDENS IN TOKYO.

He is the man who introduced party politics into Japan. In spite of his recent retirement from public life, he is still regarded as the real leader of the Progressive party.

"The anti-Japanese acts are not of a temporary nature, and the Federal Government at Washington must be held responsible for its failure to prevent such outrages.

"The attitude of our Government toward that in Washington has so far been unsatisfactory to the nation, and it is necessary that proper steps should be taken

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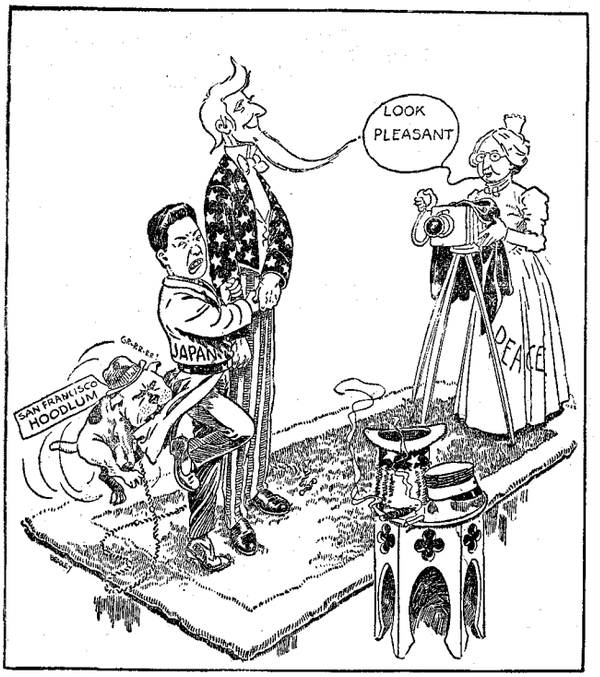


POSING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A slight delay in securing the negative for that great picture, "Friendship."

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

by our Government in order to maintain the national dignity and permanently insure the safety of the rights and property of our compatriots in America."

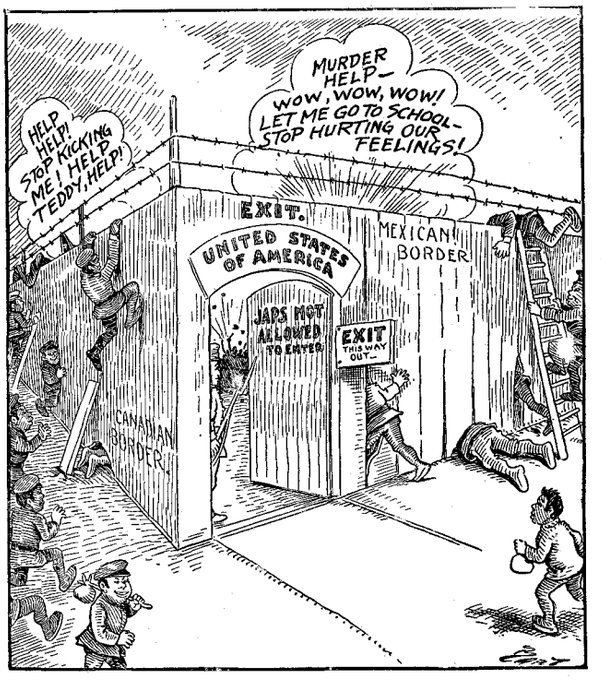
Even more bellicose are the words attributed to Viscount Tani, leader of the opposition in the House of Peers, who is reported to have said: "Should diplomacy fail to bring about a satisfactory solution, the only way open to us is an appeal to arms." Other Tokyo dispatches assure us, however, that the Progressives themseves would take the lead in denouncing war did any real danger of war exist. "There are politicians in Japan, as there are in the United States," remarks the Brooklyn *Times*, "and some of them are just as reckless in their utterances." In Washington Secretary Root refuses to dignify the rumors of war by discussing them, while Secretary Taft remarks with conviction: "Never mind the news that keeps coming; we will have no war with Japan." These stories, he adds, "do not always mean all they seem to mean on the surface." Further reassurance is found in the fact that Mr. Taft is to make "a call of courtesy" upon Japan. "The Secretary has gone forth on many a mission of tranquillity," remarks the New York *World*, "and it has been unfailingly the case that peace like a river flowed by the paths he trod." It is generally agreed both in Washington and Tokyo that no real menace to international peace exists if the press in both countries will refrain from inflammatory reports and agitation. In Tokyo the newspaper men have been officially warned on this point, while a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* states that "the Administration will thank the American press to let the Japanese situation alone." The sooner the people in both countries come to understand that the outcry against the United States Government is merely a matter of Japanese politics the better it will be all around, exclaims the New York *Commercial*. First the Japanese question served as the football of politics in San Francisco, and now it is being put to a similar use in Tokyo. Says the New York *World*:

"The agitation of the Japanese Progressives over the San-Francisco question is further evidence how fast their country is becoming Westernized. Count Okuma is now a statesman out of a job.' The Progressive party is made up of inveterate enemies of the Saionji Ministry. The last session of the Diet closed March 28. None of the three principal parties possest a majority in the Lower House. Nevertheless, Marquis Saionji, whose party controlled only 172 votes in a chamber of 379 members, encountered no serious opposition. But the general elections are to be held next year. The Progressives are badly in need of a popular issue, and, not being accountable for the Government's policy, the temptation to turn jingoes is too strong for them. . . . . .

"It is a peculiarity of jingoism that irresponsible politicians and minority parties succumb to it first. Governments yield to its attacks slowly. Certainly the Japanese Government shows no symptoms of yielding in the tactful way it is meeting the San-Francisco question, and what makes Count Okuma's case more pathetic is that the Japanese nation manifests no desire to oppose the Government."

"It is a significant fact," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, "that Count Okuma, who, tho now in private life, is the mouthpiece of the jingoes, was the man who introduced party government into Japan." While agreeing with the general opinion of our press that both governments are equally anxious to avoid causes of friction, the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the fact that both are hampered by certain influences which "are constantly at work tending to undermine the good understanding which exists between them." Of these influences—of which "the jingo sentiment which finds expression in the yellow press of Japan is by no means the most dangerous"—we read:

"The place which Japan has secured in the council of nations is regarded with the reverse of satisfaction by others besides her late antagonist. The peace of Portsmouth was accepted merely as a truce by a powerful party in Russia and by their sympathizers elsewhere. There will never be wanting venal pens to forward the ambitions that suffered shipwreck with the collapse of the naval and military prestige of the Czardom. Nor should the fact be overlooked that some of the war correspondents who left Japan bitterly chagrined over the way in which they were kept under courteous but irritating surveillance, miss no opportunity of trying to get even with their late hosts. From a combination of causes,


MURDER HELP— WOW, WOW, WOW! LET ME GO TO SCHOOL— STOP HURTING OUR FEELINGS!
HELP HELP! STOP KICKING ME! HELP TEDDY, HELP!
EXIT.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICAN BORDER
JAPS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER
EXIT THIS WAY OUT—
CANADIAN BORDER

OUR OPEN DOOR.

In spite of the treatment of which the Japs complain so loudly in the United States they still insist on coming in, and there is no rush to get out.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

therefore, Japanese war-scares find ready and active promoters, as well as a credulous public. They are not the less preposterous on that account, but the fact is not to be disguised that the numerous enemies whom Japan has made are eager to make the most of any indication of a bellicose temper among he people, no less

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GOVERNOR HUGHES AND HIS STAFF.

than of the causes of irritation which may be furnished by a section of ours. While it is true that anti-American sentiment hardly exists in Japan, that does not prevent the most alarming construction being placed on the most trivial incidents and intrigues of the internal politics of the Empire."

The New York *Globe* claims to find, in incidents which it admits to be "international nuisances," a bond of sympathy rather than a cause of hostility between the two countries. Thus:

"If affliction tries, it also binds when the sufferings of individuals or states are alike. And as both America and Japan have suffered not a little from the blatherskite and all his machinations, each will feel the other's affliction in its own."

A few years, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "will show how far it may be necessary to go in order to place the relations between the United States and Japan upon a permanently harmonious basis"; and the New York *Evening Post* will not say that there is no real friction between the two countries, nor that the situation may not become serious. Says *The Post:*

"International clamors artfully and selfishly raised sometimes have evil consequences. They are certain to, if persisted in. An example is the present state of the relations of Germany and England. Such an amount of suspicion and inflammatory insinuation has found a place in the press of either country that the efforts made by public men and professors and the better class of journalists have succeeded in allaying only a part of the ill feeling. Our difficulty with Japan is somewhat similar. It is artificially created, but it may become real."

To the San Francisco *Call* the agitation at Tokyo affords further evidence that the Japanese are a quarrelsome people, and that "as long as they are permitted to come here there will be trouble and international friction." In another editorial *The Call* treats the situation facetiously. We read:

"It is learned that Count Okuma is getting ready to settle 'the San-Francisco question' out of hand by the astonishing method of demanding a public apology from Mayor Schmitz. San Francisco will gladly go further than that and give him Schmitz for keeps. There is no use for Schmitz here. It may be that Okuma has more influence with Schmitz than any of our own citizens, who have recently been bombarding him with suggestions, to no purpose. Schmitz owes San Francisco more apologies than would patch Japan a mile, but it is to be feared that he will welch on his obligations."

THE FIRST VETO OF TWO-CENT FARES

THE most conspicuous, and, it was generally supposed, the most popular, feature of recent railroad legislation by the individual States has been the wide-spread establishment of a maximum passenger rate of two cents a mile. No less than nineteen legislatures have passed two-cent-fare laws. The first thought, therefore, when Governor Hughes's veto of a similar bill for New York State was announced, was that the Governor had imperiled his quickly acquired popularity. The earliest comment paid tribute to his courage in disregarding this aspect of the case and deciding it absolutely on what he believed to be its merits. But any misgivings that his friends may have felt seem to have been groundless. Popular opinion throughout the country, as reflected in the press, inclines to accept Governor Hughes's veto as another striking proof of the integrity of his statesmanship. In his veto message the Governor points out that "the passage of the bill was not preceded by legislative investigation or suitable inquiry under the authority of the State," and that it is therefore an effort to provide a remedy for existing conditions "through arbitrary action." To this extent it "represents a policy seriously mistaken and pregnant with disaster." He reminds us, however, that there is now a better way available in New York State for the correction of such injustices as the two-cent law predicates. To quote:

"It is practically impossible, in view of the nature of the problems and the many questions requiring consideration, for the legislature to deal directly with railroad rates in a satisfactory manner. Where a matter requires investigation in order that a just result may be reached, the obvious course is to create a body which can investigate with expert assistance as summarily as possible and which shall have adequate power to make appropriate orders. Such a body has been created in this State through the Public-Service Commissions Law, recently enacted.

"Provision is made for inquiry into matters of freight rates and passenger fares and for the fixing of such rates as shall be found

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just and reasonable. If a passenger rate of two cents a mile is just and reasonable it can be fixt. If it is not just and reasonable it should not be fixt.

"It will be said that this requires time and investigation. But it will not require any longer time or any more protracted investigation than is necessary to reach a right result. The interests of the country are so great and our individual interests are so closely interwoven that it is to the highest degree dangerous to give encouragement to the spirit of impatience with the orderly processes of inquiry."

Many of the States which so hastily enacted two-cent laws now find themselves involved in protracted litigation with their railroads, so that, as the Chicago *Daily News* remarks, "it may be expected that under the direction of Governor Hughes New York will be enjoying reduced passenger rates long before the muddle of lawsuits growing out of the arbitrary two-cent-rate laws in other States has been cleared away." Illinois is one of the States in which a two-cent-fare law is already being contested. In Pennsylvania the adoption of such a law has resulted in various efforts at retaliation by the railroads, and the press of that State greet Governor Hughes's action with special interest. "This veto will create a national sensation," asserts the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, for "it is in bold disregard of all considerations of popularity."

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that Governor Hughes has done a public service by his veto, but it points out that New York has its Public Utilities Law—a Hughes measure—to fall back on, while other States are not so well equipped. We read:

"Where such a tribunal has been created and a procedure both orderly and efficient exists to decide rates, Governor Hughes's arguments are pertinent. A two-cent-a-mile rate ought to be established only after a careful examination of all the conditions. Where no such tribunal has been provided, the legislature must act and let the burden be thrown on the railroads of proving the step wrong."

This veto, predicts the Springfield *Republican*, will improve Governor Hughes's standing with the conservative element in politics and "will not damage him at all with the reasonably radical element." His veto message is absolutely sound, asserts the Springfield *Union*. So far we listen in vain for the chorus of denunciation from the "hot-gospelers" as predicted by the Washington *Post*. In Governor Hughes's own State almost the only protest is to be found in Mr. Hearst's papers. Thus the New York *American* remarks briefly:

"We suppose the Governor knows that if there were no water in their stocks the railroads could be operated profitably at a one-cent fare.

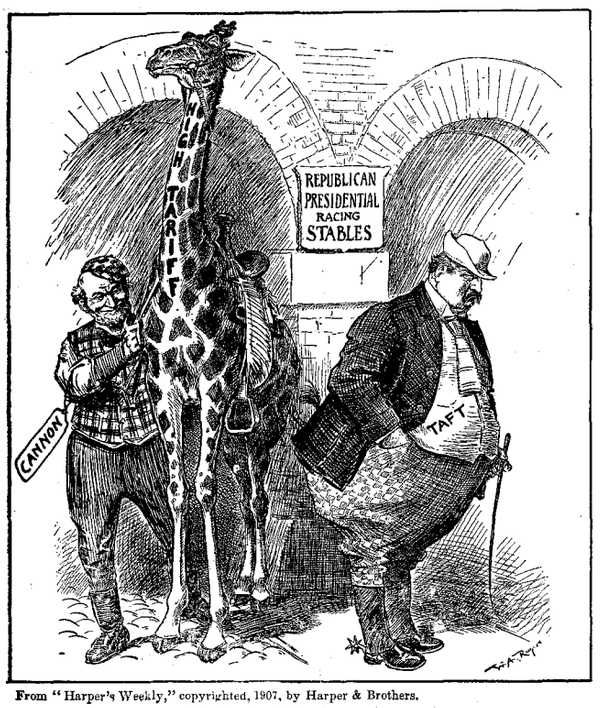
"Anyway, it is a great day for the railroads and the Standard Oil Company, which owns them."

By the New York *Commercial* the veto message is hailed as "a state paper of vast importance and especial significance just at this time." It may almost be said, asserts *The Evening Mail*, that by this veto the Governor "has made himself the dominating figure, and his policy the ruling policy, in all that sphere of corporation regulation that lies within the jurisdiction of the States and without the jurisdiction of the National Government." Says *The Wall Street Journal*, optimistically:

"This veto can not fail to have a profound influence upon public sentiment. It can not fail to give new vigor to the impaired confidence in railroad securities. In conjunction with President Roosevelt's conservative and helpful railroad speech, delivered at Indianapolis, it gives to the investors of the country renewed assurance of protection and fair play."

THE ANTHRACITE SUITS

THE suits just brought by the Government against the anthracite roads of Pennsylvania will perhaps interest the average American to a degree proportionate to the chances of a reduction in the amount he will have to pay for his winter's supply of fuel. The Government desires to find out, according to the reports of the proceedings, whether a combination of coal roads exists which is amenable to the Sherman Antitrust Act. If it is found possible to dissolve the alleged combination, we are informed that natural competition may lower the price of coal. Pending the determination of the suit, however, things will go on as now, and one paper remarks that "as this will take from three to five years, the price



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W. H. T.—"Not for me."
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

"DO I LOOK LIKE A STANDPATTER?"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

WHY THE TARIFF LEAGUE REFUSES TO INDORSE HIM.

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F. D. UNDERWOOD,
President of the Erie and the Susquehanna & Western Railway companies.

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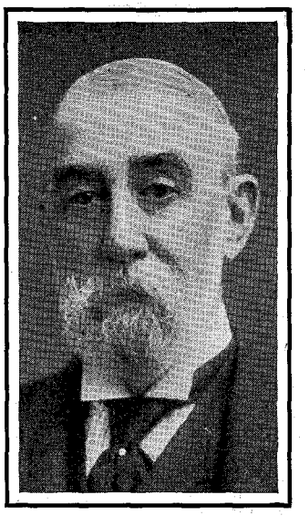
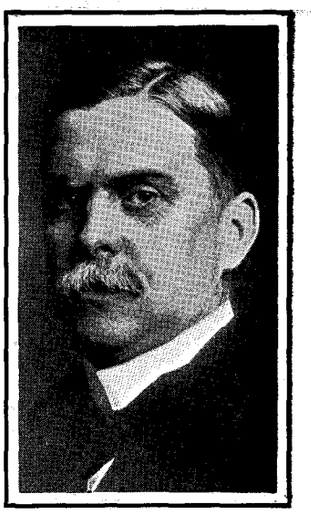
GEORGE F. BAER,
President of the Reading, the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Central Railway Company of New Jersey.



E. B. THOMAS,
President of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company.



W. H. TRUESDALE,
President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company.

PRESIDENTS OF THE INDICTED COAL ROADS.

of next winter's coal will not be immediately affected." The facts upon which the suits are based, and the aim of the Government in prosecuting them, are outlined thus by the New York *Evening Mail*:

"It is alleged that the Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh, the Lackawanna, the Jersey Central, the Erie, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western control practically 'all the means of transportation between the anthracite mines and tidewater'; that they transport about 78 per cent. of the anthracite tonnage, control 90 per cent. of the anthracite deposits, and produce about 75 per cent. of the supply; and that the independent operators produce about 20 per cent. of the supply, which would be sold in competition with the output of the defendants were it not for the restraints imposed by the latter.'

"The charge is that the defendants 'have conspired to silence competition among themselves' and 'to prevent the sale of the independent output in competition with their own,' by 'uniting competing railroads under a common source of control' and extorting a uniform contract from the independents. What is demanded is an injunction breaking up these combinations, dissolving these contracts, and terminating the mergers between the railroads and the coal companies."

Altho a combination in some form is almost universally believed to exist, the success of the present suits is regarded by the press as by no means certain. "Our courts have never been able to see through a corporation," complains the Philadelphia *Press*, which goes on to say:

"Legal ingenuity has been exhausted in the anthracite combination to secure all the benefits of a trust and evade all the penalties against monopolies Attorney-General Bonaparte evidently believes he has a case which will shear its way through all the various legal subtleties by which the actual is prevented from being the legal fact."

The public generally, says the New York *World*, will not be surprized that the Government has at last brought these suits, but Mr. Baer, of the Reading, it adds, "will probably be as greatly astonished by the news that he is suspected of violating a Federal statute as Mr. Harriman would be in his own case." The New York *Evening Post*, condemning the alleged policy of the anthracite roads, concludes:

"Whatever there may be to say in defense of such a policy—and we do not doubt that the allied railways will have a plausible answer—a situation of this sort is clearly one which could not be permitted to exist without scrutiny by the public authorities. If there is any good basis for the Government's assertions, a virtual monopoly in a necessary of life has been created. It may be a benevolent monopoly; the facts on that point remain to be proved. But the experience of markets is that the benevolence of monopolies can never be safely left to their own devices. The State may not destroy them, but it can not ignore the duty of supervising and restraining them."

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

THE most widely discust feature of President Roosevelt's Georgia-day speeches at the Jamestown Exposition is his assertion that "workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence." To this end, he claims, there should be additional legislation. Some surprize is exprest that the President should declare in so unqualified a way for this principle, in view of the fact that a national employers' liability law is now before the courts, the railway companies contending that it is unconstitutional. So far it has been upheld by one judge and declared void by two. In spite of their long acquaintance with Mr. Roosevelt some papers express amazement that he should discuss the subject with no deference to the judicial opinions against him. To state the case in the President's own words:

"At present, both in the sphere covered by National legislation, and in the sphere covered by State legislation, the law in too many cases leaves the financial burden of industrial accidents to be borne by the injured workmen and their families; and a workman who suffers from an accident either has no case at all for redress or else must undertake a suit for damages against his employer. The present practise is based on the view announced nearly seventy years ago, that 'principles of justice and good sense demand that a workman shall take upon himself all the ordinary risks of his occupation.' In my view, principles of justice and good sense demand the very reverse of this view, which experience has proved to be unsound and productive of wide-spread suffering.

"As a matter of fact, there is no sound economic reason for distinction between accidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a lawsuit. Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence. When the employer, the agent of the public, on his own responsibility and for his own profit, in th business of serving the public, starts in motion agencies which create risks

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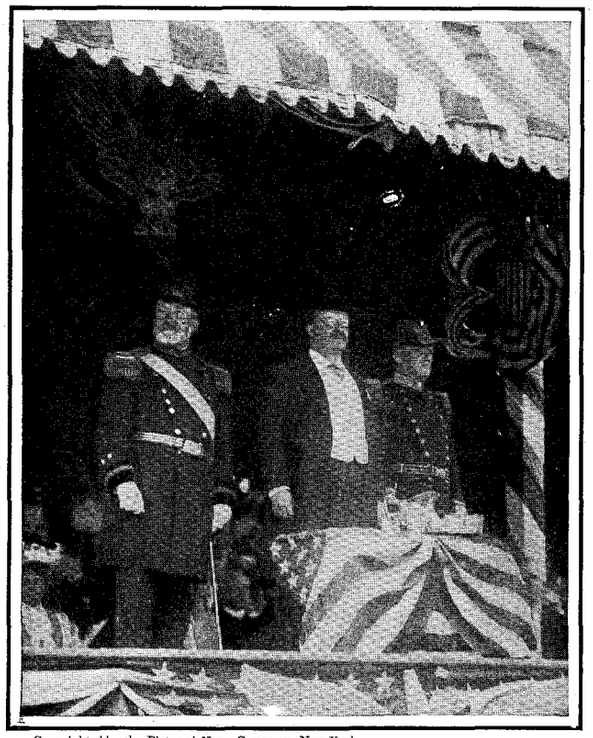
for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved; and tho the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, for it will be transferred from employer to consumer, for whose benefit all industries are carried on."

Altho the President is convinced that "the temporary burden involved would not hamper our industries," this view is not yet



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IN THE SPEAKERS' STAND ON GEORGIA DAY.
At the President's right hand stands General Grant, while Admiral Evans supports him on his left.

shared by the majority of employers of labor in this country. The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) cites his utterance as showing that "the radical tendencies of his mind are becoming more marked," and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) admits that he "took advanced ground." Some papers, however, like the New York *Press* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), range themselves on the President's side. Says *The Press:*

"A workingman's body is his capital, and when he loses an eye or a limb it means more to him than the loss of a member to a man, capitalist or otherwise, whose usefulness may survive being crippled physically. Such injuries are suffered in the cause of society, and it is a hardship that the loss should fall wholly upon either the employer or employee. It is right in principle that it should be assessed upon the industry, and be collected from everybody as part of the price of the article, and thus be proportioned to the benefit received through the sacrifice of the individual by being proportioned to the consumption of the product of his class."

Says the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), in support of the President's argument:

"Reduced to plain language the President's proposition is that the same insurance be placed upon the life and limb of the workingman as is now on the machine that he operates or the factory in which he is employed. . . . . .

"The insurance of workingmen by employers would distribute the cost just as the cost of fire insurance on factories is now distributed. It would be paid by those to supply whose needs the risks of industry are taken. It would not be burdensome upon them because it would be widely distributed and it would take a great burden from shoulders now bent under it."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) criticizes the President's position for the following reasons, which are echoed in many sections of the press:

"The workingman, whether he be of organized labor or not, is but a simple citizen of the United States and no more entitled to class legislation, preferring him above other citizens, than are the trust magnates. We are hotly engaged with a universal effort in the work of putting down trusts. We would rectify the error of the class legislation that made the multimillionaire a possibility and a menace to the freedom of the nation. It would be worse than folly to inaugurate another season of such legislation, even tho it be in the interest of a large portion of the people. After all, the trusts and the workingman do not constitute the bulk of the American people."

SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST GRAFT CONVICTION

THE conviction of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz on the charge of extorting money from the French-restaurant keepers is the first formal conviction in San Francisco's sensational campaign against municipal graft. It seems that the event is received with great rejoicing in the city by the Golden Gate, and the press throughout the country echo something of this satisfaction. There is an impression, however, that greater offenders than Mayor Schmitz are still at large in the same community. "The drag-net of justice," says the New York *Times*, "seems to be constructed so that its meshes will hold the little fish and let the big fish through." "Poor Schmitz," adds the same paper, "is by no means a great malefactor," but "a vain, weak, good-natured, popular sort of man." To *The Mail* he is "a disquieting exhibit of democracy" which "suggests dry-rot somewhere." *The Globe*, which characterizes him as "the jaunty, the ambassadorial, grafting, comely Schmitz," warns us against too lightly estimating the effects of such a scandal as his indictment supplies. We read:

"It is one of those morsels which quickly find their way into the Japanese, the English, French, and German journals and reviews. 'Ay! a bit of material, very material, evidence,' will be their comment. By such evidence as this the estimate of our Government is formed and reformed. It will affect the valuation of our political morality and, therefore, the estimate of almost everything else political about us.

"The other day Schmitz was in Europe, a sort of municipal ambassador from San Francisco; recently he was at Washington driving hard bargains with the President and the Federal Government. And tho it was his duty to perform these functions, and tho we should remember constantly that it was the officer, the Mayor of San Francisco, rather than the man Schmitz who was acting, there is little comfort to be had from this impersonal view. Indeed, the burden of the disgrace is just this—that such a man could occupy such an office. The 'undesirable citizens' *par excellence* are those who offend in public office. In comparison with his offense against the nation at large the statutory crime of Eugene Schmitz is pitifully insignificant."

The charge of extortion on which Mayor Schmitz has been convicted is a relatively minor one compared with the bribery indictments in connection with the gas and street-railway franchises on which he still awaits trial. It is announced, however, that an appeal against the present verdict will be carried before a higher court. Meanwhile, Judge Dunne has refused to accept bail, and the Mayor remains in his cell, altho he refuses to relinquish his office. He is quoted as saying: "I do not take this as a defeat, and the decision makes me all the more determined to seek and secure justice in another court." A San-Francisco dispatch gives the following graphic account of the rendering of the verdict:

"When Foreman Capp said 'Guilty,' a long-drawn 'Ah!' ran through the crowd. Then 'Good!' cried a voice in a far corner, and 'Good! Good!' echoed another spectator further in front.

"Rudolph Spreckels was walking swiftly down the right aisle as

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the sentence fell from the foreman's lips. He sank into a near-by seat as tho arrested by some sharp command.

"All over the house people were jumping up now, and some of them turned to the strangers at their elbows and thrust out their hands in the enthusiasm of a long-looked-for moment and said, 'Shake.'"

THAT FIERCE LIGHT THAT BEATS UPON MR. FAIRBANKS

SENATOR HEMENWAY, manager of the Fairbanks boom for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, is quoted as saying that the Vice-President "expects neither bouquets nor bricks from the Administration." Altho this expectation of self-restraint on the part of the Administration appears to be fully justified, the press of the country promise to supply the omission in missiles of both kinds. Thus *Collier's Weekly*, both editorially and by means of a signed article by Mr. Gilson Gardner, lays rude and merciless hands upon what it calls "the Fairbanks legend." Mr. Gardner unveils a truly interesting picture which he claims to be a faithful portrayal of the Vice-President engaged in the gentle art of molding the public's opinion of himself by the aid of a hired biographer and a group of secretly owned newspapers. The hired biographer, we are told, explains the existence of the "Life and Speeches of Charles Warren Fairbanks," which Mr. Fairbanks, it is alleged, on his Western tour during the Roosevelt campaign in 1904, "handed out to all who came aboard his private car until he reached the Pacific Coast." The book is interesting, Mr. Gardner assures us, in three ways, namely, "for what it tells, for what it fails to tell, and for the authoritative character of both." It was written, according to Mr. Gardner, "under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fairbanks, who corrected copy and read proofs." We learn further:

"There are glowing tributes and eloquent omissions; but both the spoken and the omitted word gain new point from the certainty that Mr. Fairbanks has approved of both. 'In one respect,' says the book, 'Charles Warren Fairbanks is a self-made man—that is, he has succeeded in life without the adventitious aid of wealth and influential friends.'

"What, in this sterilized account of his rise, is the carefully unmentioned fact? Merely this, that Mr. Fairbanks owes all he has to the timely help of two rich uncles. His first employment, after leaving college, was handed to him by his uncle, William Henry Smith, who made him manager at Pittsburg, Pa., of the branch office of the Associated Press, with a salary of $20 a week and an understanding that he was to have time to study law; and his second regular employment, some months later, was handed him by Uncle Charles W. Smith, who made him—then a briefless cub just admitted to the bar—solicitor for the receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, now the Peoria & Eastern Railway, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

"In brief, the Charles Warren Fairbanks of his 'Life and Speeches' is a self-made, struggling hero. There is a touch of the Lincolnesque in his beginnings. A log-cabin was his birthplace; the plow and harrow were his childhood toys; knowledge came with self-denial, and the pine knot was his torch of truth. His trouserings were torn, and his scanty table was spread at the cost of menial labor, of jobs at splitting wood and mending roofs pursued in leisure hours and on holidays. His professional career was slow and hard.

"*And from the first blue cover of the official biography on the left to the last blue cover on the right the word 'railroad' is not used.*"

Yet from the age of twenty-two, says Mr. Gardner, Mr. Fairbanks "has been nothing but a railroad financier." According to his biography he "is frank and open in all his dealings."

Nor does Mr. Gardner's indictment end here. The Vice-President, we are told, "has spent a fortune to control the press, and in Indiana . . . he has to a large extent succeeded." Among the newspapers which he is said to own or control are the Indianapolis *News*, the Indianapolis *Star*, and the other papers which make up what is called the "Star League," namely, the Muncie *Star* and the Terre Haute *Star*. The writer adds:

"Mr. Fairbanks has bought and suppress three papers since 1901—*The Press* (Ind.), *The Journal* (Ind. Rep.), and *The Sentinel* (Dem.). It is probably a conservative estimate to say that Mr. Fairbanks has a million dollars invested in publicity properties in and out of Indianapolis."

The Indianapolis *Star* flatly denies that Mr. Fairbanks owns "a dollar's worth of stock, bonds, or other securities or property in the Indianapolis *Star* or the Star League of newspapers." It then comes forward with the bouquets, which by this time are in order. We read:

"Why *The Star* is for Fairbanks does not need any such far-fetched and baseless explanation. The reasons are that he is the united choice of his party in his own State and the choice of increasing numbers of Republicans in other States; that the popular demand for his nomination is greater than that for any other Presidential possibility in the party just as the demand for his nomination as Vice-President last time was greater than that for any other man; that he is universally recognized as of Presidential quality, and that his support of and identification with the Roosevelt policies, coupled with his conservative and statesmanlike habit and temperament, make him the logical and ideal successor to President Roosevelt."

What is perhaps the most comprehensive answer to the *Collier's* article appears editorially in the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune*. This paper dwells upon the "palpable vindictiveness" and "easily demonstrable mendacity" of Mr. Gardner's attack. Point after point is specified and flatly contradicted. The $5,000 salary secured for the young Fairbanks by his rich uncle, Charles W. Smith, dwindles in *The Tribune* to $840. To the statement that the Vice-President "has a million dollars invested in publicity properties in and out of Indianapolis" his champion replies: "Every one familiar with the facts knows that Mr. Fairbanks, all

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THE CHARLIEBEAR.

Devised by the publicity department of the Fairbanks boom, to counteract the alarming popularity of the Teddy-bear.
—Keppler in *Puck* (New York).

told, is not now and never has been worth anything like a million dollars." The writer concludes:

"That so much misrepresentation (and limitations of space prevent the pointing out of other fabrications quite as glaring as those to which reference has been made) could be gathered into so small a space seems unbelievable, but it is even more unbelievable that any periodical pretending to respectability would publish such reckless vilification of so clean and honorable a man as Mr.

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Fairbanks. A careful investigation would have made necessary the elimination of every line of this article. When the facts become known the injury inflicted will be upon the periodical responsible for it and not upon Vice-President Fairbanks."

Before arriving at this sweeping finale, however, *The Tribune* drops an amazing hint that Mr. Gardner's attack upon Mr. Fairbanks is inspired by a Presidential candidate who seeks to improve his own political prospects by "the vilification of other Republican leaders." We read: "A systematic campaign is being carried on by a coterie of literary soldiers of fortune in Washington in the interests of whom it does not yet appear, but certainly not by inspiration from the friends of Governor Hughes, Speaker Cannon, or Senator Knox."

DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA

THE persistent refusal of the Socialists to cooperate with the Constitutional Democrats in the Douma—as discust in our department of foreign comment this week—appears to have been an important factor in the wrecking of Russia's second parliament. So radical were the demands of the fifty-five Socialist members, and so impatient were those members with the more moderate reforms proposed, that they aroused in the Ministry suspicion of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government and establish a democratic republic. On the strength of this alleged conspiracy Premier Stolypine demanded that the Lower House expel the Social-Democratic party and sanction the arrest of sixteen of its leaders. On Saturday, June 15, a special commission of the Douma announced that it would report upon the Government's demand on Monday. Without waiting for the report the Czar, by an imperial manifesto signed at Peterhof after midnight of Saturday, dissolved the Douma and promised a new election law. As a preliminary to this course he had filled St. Petersburg with troops and commanded every strategic point with artillery and machine-guns. Dispatches state that the news was received on Sunday without any popular demonstrations. The press was officially warned against indulging in any hostile comment. Several of the sixteen deputies whose surrender had been demanded were arrested, and, according to some statements, some seven hundred arrests were made. A St. Petersburg dispatch to the New York *Times* quotes the deliberate opinion of Mr. Mahlakoff, "the greatest lawyer in Russia," that the case against the fifty-five accused delegates is weak. Says the same dispatch: "Constitutionalism having failed, the only voice that Russia will listen to now is the voice of revolution." On the pretense that he is forestalling anarchy and revolution from below, the Czar inaugurates anarchy and revolution from above, comments the New York *World*. The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that while the dissolution of the Douma is technically within the constitutional powers of the Czar, "practically it is one of those arbitrary acts which record the failure of a policy of repression"—an act which "will be universally condemned." Adds the same paper:

"The change now made in the basis of representation will not, as all history shows, alter the essential character of the Douma. Veiled civil war now exists over Russia. Riot and police, bomb and Cossack together, more than 20,000 lives yearly fall. Material disaster follows. National bankruptcy impends.

"The one and only remedy is for the Czar's Government to be skilful enough to create a conservative majority in the Douma. Dissolution is visible failure to do this. It brings one step nearer the day when the Czar will be forced to turn to the Douma for his Ministers, and, taking the usual progress of revolutions in the past, Russia is moving as rapidly and steadily in this direction as any one could expect."

The New York *American* dwells on what it considers a significant parallel between the situation in Russia and that in England prior to the Cromwell revolution. Thus:

"The Czar has dissolved the Douma for refusing to give up fifty-five members to be tried for treason. Charles I. had his first great break with Parliament when it failed to turn over five of its members for the same purpose.

"That rupture of two hundred and sixty-five years ago began the war which ended with the beheading of the King. Is the present one also to start a revolution? With the seething unrest of the entire Russian Empire it is hard to see how it will be averted.

"It is probable that the revolt would have broken out at the time the Douma was dissolved if Nicholas had been given his way. Like Charles I. he became enraged. He was for sending troops and forcibly ejecting his legislature. More cautious, if more cowardly, counsels prevailed, and the decree of dissolution was issued in the middle of the night, a time more fitting for crime and more safe. Also, the military part of the program, which would, no doubt, have started the fires of revolution at once, was eliminated.

"Nicholas II. is much like Charles I. and Louis XVI., who were weak rulers and who tried to stem the current of democracy and failed. Both Charles and Louis clashed with the representatives of the people and were swept aside. Is Nicholas treading the same road?"

Nicholas II. has not advanced beyond the political ideas of Louis XIV., asserts the New York *Times*, which admits, however, that one passage in his message dissolving the Douma will escape the charge of hollow insincerity. This is his statement that a "hostile spirit was introduced into the Douma itself which prevents the union of a sufficient number of the members desirous of working for the interests of the country." *The Times* goes on to say:

"In Russia the Social Democrats, like the Social Democrats and the Socialists of all other countries, have shown themselves incapable of working with anybody. . . . Undoubtedly the Social Democrats and the extreme revolutionists have been at fault in not consenting to join a legislative group seriously bent on working out the salvation of Russia upon the lines laid down in the proclamation of October 30. The best possible course was to take the Czar at his word, and to proceed, not by leaps and bounds, but patiently, little by little, to establish in the Empire a government of laws. Faithlessness to the Douma and its purposes is quite as much chargeable against the revolutionaries, who have refused to be guided by the proper legislative spirit, as it is against the Czar himself, who now sets aside the law of his own making, replacing it by a new one. If anything could justify his act it would be precisely the unruly behavior of the Social Democrats and their kind in the Douma. . . . . .

"The experiment of the Douma in its first two sessions has failed. In the third session, for which under new conditions elections will be held on September 14, it can hardly be hoped that greater success will be attained. . . . Almost inevitably, however, the assembling of these successive sessions of the Douma, their debates, and their dissolution, will serve to create public opinion. They will set the Russian people thinking. It is from that process quite as much as from the successful carrying out of any legislative program that the regeneration of the vast mass of medievalism, ignorance, stupidity, and cruelty called the Russian Empire will in time be accomplished."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE worst of all the nature-fakers is 1907.—*New York Evening Mail.*

No objection is heard in Washington to the ancient fake about the stork.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

TWENTY million dollars was used last year in Russia for prisons and only $12,000,000 for schools; the figures speak for themselves.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THE caving in of that San Francisco Ruef seems to have made it impossible for some of the grafters to crawl out of the ruins.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"THE combined efforts of the police," says an esteemed contemporary, "have freed the entire city from the stains of vice." We print this, not because we believe it, but in the hope that newspapers in other cities will see it.—*Chicago Journal.*

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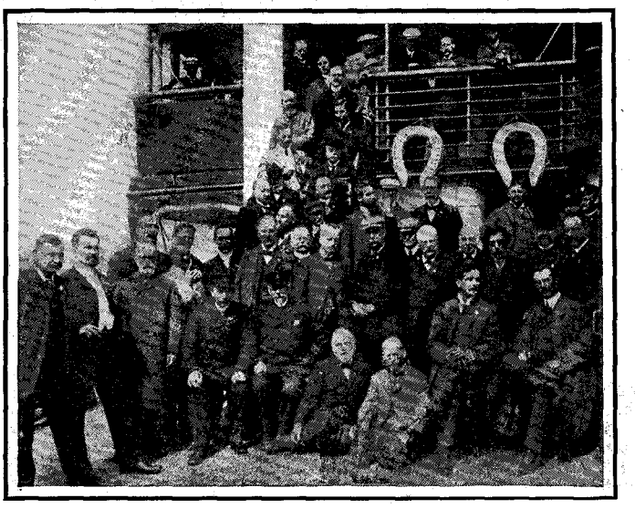
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE PEN AND THE SWORD AGAIN

THE only war between England and Germany within the memory of man has been a newspaper war. Feeling has sometimes run high, but all has ended in a Chinese skirmish where the adversaries stand out of range of each other and the bullets fall in an innocuous pile midway between their ranks. Hence the significance of the visit made by English journalists to Germany, and the warm reception they have received there. It is a return visit for the excursion of the German editors to London last year, and its significance is little marred by the fact that the London *Times*, *Morning Post*, and *Daily Mail*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and some other German journals took no part in the festivities. The general opinion of the German and English press on the conciliatory effect of the visit has been sympathetic and sometimes sanguine and enthusiastic. In the comments and auguries we find a strong hope that the excursion will dispel misunderstanding, and perhaps even lead the way to a formal alliance between Germany and England, such as the London *Spectator* advocates, and of which the *Temps* (Paris) declares that "it is well known that the German Government has hit upon this new device for the purpose of leading on to an *entente* between the two nations, and thus the reception of our British *confrères* has been most cordial." The aristocratic *Morning Post* (London) takes occasion, while shunning the visit to Berlin, of discussing in a somewhat chauvinistic tone the real or imaginary relations existing between Germany and England. This provokes a response from the equally backward *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is thus enabled to strengthen itself in its position and remarks that while it has no wish "to cast a stone in the way of the deputation's successful visit," it adheres to the Bismarckian axiom that "politics is a serious matter," and political measures are not to be promoted "by the visits of delegations, festal celebrations, and feastings." How the English press in general view the incident is well seen from the comment of the London *Daily Chronicle*, which allows that "the international atmosphere needs clearing," and thinks that "it is here that the ambassadors of the press may find their sphere," and "the journalists of each country owe their first duty to it" in effecting this change. The German and Austrian papers speak with even more warmth and distinctness. It is in a tone of mingled pride and conciliation that the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) declares:



ENGLISH JOURNALISTS AT HAMBURG

Greeted by the German reception committee on board the steamer *Zieten*.

"We hope that our guests will be convinced that the German people have attained to a high degree of prosperity and culture through peaceful agencies and fear no comparison with others. Under the protection of its military force, which for a generation has proved itself the bulwark of peace, our nation has tried to promote a fruitful development of its powers, such as may prove the common heritage of all nations. Our English guests will find in every class of the population a keen desire for the preservation of good and friendly relations with England, as well as with all other governments."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that while publicists of a high rank are not to have their convictions changed by dinners and junketings, yet a good word interchanged in a face-to-face talk will "dissipate many a prejudice of the editorial office." "When the English guests return home," says *Germania* (Berlin), "and communicate their impressions of Germany's peaceful disposition to their readers, the result will be a promotion of peace in the whole world." In the same tone the *Berliner Tageblatt* observes that "genuine disarmament consists in dissipating the suspicions which overcloud the sky of Europe. If this can be effected, there will be no need for peace conferences. The visit of the English journalists to Germany can not be without significance in promoting this end."

Speaking of the "pessimists" who believe that Germany is being "hemmed in" and "isolated," the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that the English guests will be able to testify to the falseness of this view.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CANADIAN CONFESSION

IF "open confession is good for the soul," *The Canadian Courier* (Toronto) is wise in acknowledging, if true, that Canada is arrogant, but "too young to be arrogant," and that this arrogance has sometimes distinguished her comments on the life, literature (including newspaper literature), and political institutions of the United States. Canada, according to the journal cited, is not ashamed to plagiarize everything, from inventions and mechanical novelties to literature, from Columbia, who sets the British Provinces of North America a brilliant example in the way of industry, commerce, and civil-service reform. This writer rebukes the "bumptiousness" of the ordinary Canadian in the following scathing terms:

"There is no doubt a disposition on the part of some Canadians to speak of United States politics, institutions, and industrial warfare with a degree of contempt. The other day at Massey Hall, Toronto, during a camera display, a colored picture of the Stars and Stripes was thrown upon the screen. It was a special occasion for school-children, and thousands of the youngsters crowded the hall. When the picture appeared, they quickly and spontaneously hissed it. This was bad manners, and indicates that either the parents or the teachers of Toronto are lacking in that balance and restraint which should be characteristic of a British people. If we hiss the United States flag in this country, we must expect the Canadian flag to be hissed in the United States."

Canada may have some claims to be considered the home of literature and art, but she owes a great deal to the United States for its progress in these departments of human activity. *The Courier* observes:

"It ill becomes Canadian newspapers to sneer at the United States. For years they have persistently and continuously 'lifted' stories and other literary matter from the leading United States papers, too often without the slightest credit. To-day the practise is followed to some extent, tho it is not as prevalent as it was

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a few years ago. Still, most of the illustrated features of the Canadian papers originate in the United States."

The United States may not be perfect, we are told, but Canada would better look at home before she pretends to criticize her mighty continental sister. Thus we read:

"It should be possible for Canada to hold its head high without throwing mud at its great neighbor. The United States may have developed some undesirable features in its public life, but it recognizes that these are undesirable, and it is trying to eliminate them. It has gone farther in civil-service reform than Canada has, for example. Its reformers of various kinds are working more than eight hours a day. Canada has many faults in administration and political management, and quite enough backwardness in industry and commerce to keep her busy for some years to come. We have an inefficient military system, with a defective weapon; we have not even the beginning of a naval militia or a navy. We have not the right to make our own treaties, nor have we a consular system. The country is doing well, but it is too young to get arrogant."

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT

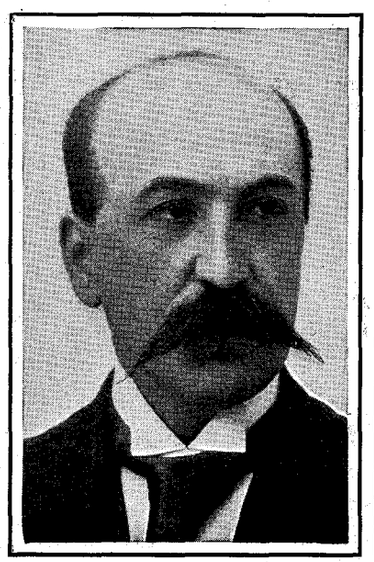
MANY conjectures have been made as to the exact attitude which the French people, and especially the French delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague, are likely to take with regard to the main questions to be discust there. The utterances of Campbell-Bannerman, von Buelow, and Tittoni, which have been presented in our pages, have made plain how the English, German, and Italian delegates intend to handle the subject of disarmament. This is not only the chief peace topic now being considered by the press and parliaments of the civilized world, but it can not be disguised that those whose enthusiasm and agitation brought about the original institution of such a conference had their eyes fixt on the ultimate goal of international and universal disarmament. So strong, indeed, are the feelings of many sensible and brilliant people on this subject that we find G. K. Chesterton, in the London *Daily News*, denouncing as "monomaniacs" all who fail to agree with his statement that "armaments are worse than war." And now we have come to learn from the debates in the French Assembly how Mr. Clemenceau's Government regards the problem. One of the most prominent and influential members of the Prime Minister's party, Mr. Leygues, who formerly held office in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, recently declared, as reported in the Paris *Temps*, that "France is invited to announce the peace of the world." "This is a beautiful dream," he added sneeringly, "the most beautiful of dreams—but nothing more." The speaker proceeded to cite the words of the Socialist Bebel, of President Roosevelt, and of Lord Rosebery in support of his concluding statement, which ran as follows:

"What we want is a France strong in her morale and in her armaments. We detest war as we would the most frightful scourge. But we also are fully assured that a peace which is proud in the sense of national strength and dignified with the repose that springs from security, is the only durable peace, the only peace to which a great nation can reconcile itself with honor. Yet we will never abandon the ideal of a universal peace; we march forward toward that far-off ideal, but at the same time we refuse to shut our eyes to the realities of the present hour."

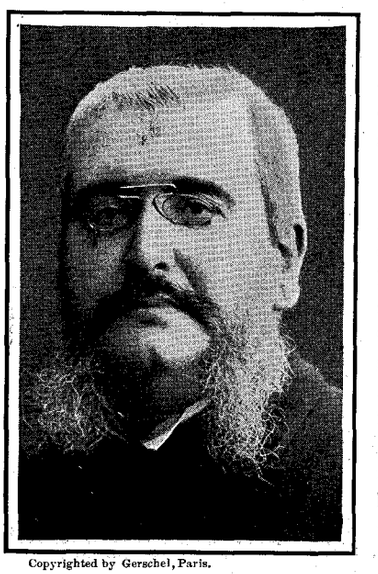
This utterance reflects the opinion of nine-tenths of the French people, we are told, Messrs. Hervé and Jaurès, pacificists, notwithstanding. For even the most moderate among the Socialist party, as represented by Mr. Pressensé, demand only a systematic reduction of armaments, and are not antimilitarist, nor are they such out-and-out pacificists as to clamor for "peace at any price." Mr. Pressensé has gone so far in favor of his ideas as to present an interpellation on the subject, and thus to challenge the Government by a motion tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. In support of this motion he said:

"Europe is crushed beneath her burden of armaments, and the efforts made to render war less ruinous and less savage have hitherto been only half-hearted. This question can not be treated seriously until the principle at stake be established. That principle is the necessity for disarmament, or rather the reduction of armament. Let every country maintain armaments in proportion to her population, or let a central tribunal decide for each government the maximum sum to be expended on warlike preparations."

This Socialist view is treated by the leading French papers as quite chimerical.



MR. JEAN C. G. LEYGUES,
A Republican Deputy in the French Assembly who thinks disarmament an iridescent dream.



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MR. CHARLES DE PRESSENSÉ,
A leading Socialist in the French Assembly who advocates the limitation of armaments by "a central tribunal."

AT ODDS OVER DISARMAMENT.

The utterance of Mr. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, may be cited as indicating exactly and officially what Mr. Clemenceau thinks on a question upon which other European premiers have exprest their opinion publicly. Speaking of the instructions given by the Government to the delegates to The Hague, the Foreign Minister declared in general terms that France would aid in any movement to render war less ruinous and more humane, to regulate naval warfare with more strictness, to promote the use of the mercantile marine in war-time, and thus lessen the necessity for maintaining large armaments in peace. With regard to other problems the Minister continued:

"The Government has been invited to ask for a discussion of the establishment of obligatory or compulsory arbitration, and would like nothing better than the institution of such a regulation. As to the question of the limitation of armaments, the United States, England, and Spain have already announced their intentions of making a proposal on this matter. The French Government will gladly take part in the discussion, but, in order to arrive at any result, it will be necessary that some concrete formula be adopted unanimously. This formula has not yet been drawn up."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTECTING SCENERY BY LAW—The German Government has for some years exercised a parental care in protecting the best sites of its cities from misuse or depravation. Venerable or picturesque historical buildings are kept safe from destruction or thoughtless alteration. The squares and streets are

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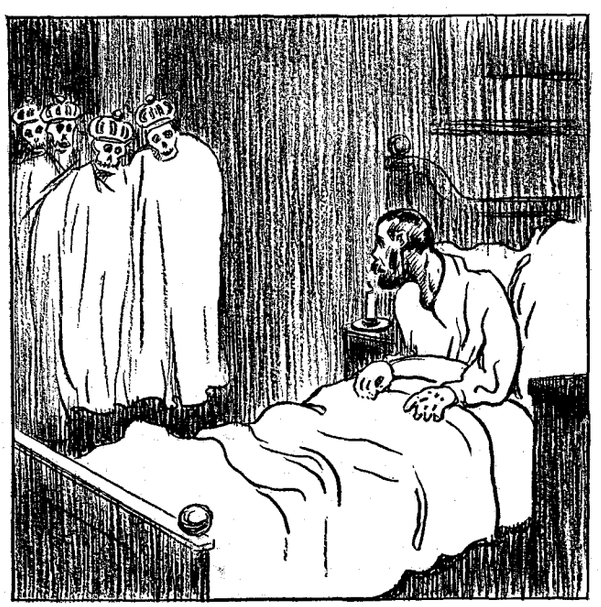
not left to the whim or bad taste of the property-owners to mar or disfigure by works of architecture or sculpture of offensive ugliness or inharmonious design. The new bill recently passed by the Prussian Parliament goes further and provides against anything in the way of building or advertising placards which tend to destroy the beauty of mountain, meadow, or river scenery. Germany, by such legislation, is practically leading the world, and those whose sensibilities are jarred by the gaudy advertising signs which are becoming more numerous and more hideously obtrusive along our railway lines every year will applaud the action taken by the Prussian Parliament and pray that it may be taken as an example by other countries, including our own. The Prussian law is very sweeping in its effect, says *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) and will restore to their primitive beauty many landscapes hitherto vandalized by the introduction of frightful blots. Such natural features have been in many instances desecrated by the erection of unsightly factories, boards-signs, and ugly hotels, says *The Correspondence*. To quote the words of this journal:

"That the beauties of country scenery also need legislative protection was sadly proved by some industrial installations on some beautiful spots of the famous banks of the Rhine River. The naturally pretty valley of the Upper Spree immediately above Berlin has already been spoiled by encroachments of industry beyond any hope of recovery, and the lovely country between Dresden and Meissen is losing more and more of its charms by inconsiderate constructions. These are only the best known instances among many, and it can be no question that in Germany the time has come for a superintendence, as Ruskin demanded it for England."

ACTION OF THE DOUMA SOCIALISTS

THE dissolution of the Douma was evidently precipitated by the action of the secret and illegal Russian Socialist congress, which, after many wanderings, had to meet in London and beg the papers not to print any pictures of the delegates. The burning issue before the congress was the question whether the Socialists in the Douma should cooperate with the Constitutional



SHADES OF THE PAST—"Come and join us, Nicholas, you belong to our crowd; you have learnt nothing from the past."
—*Asino* (Rome).

Democrats and other moderate groups, or defiantly stand out alone, without compromise or concession to anybody. The latter course was decided upon. One faction of the Douma Socialists, called the Minorites, has so cooperated, and this on more than one occasion saved the Douma; the other faction, the Majorites, has been more aggressive, more antigovernmental, and has regarded the Douma merely as a temporary forum for revolutionary propaganda and has been indifferent to the ministerial threats of "dissolution."

The London congress, which was attended by delegates of both

THE HEIR TO AN UNCERTAINTY,
The irony of whose present fortune and future opportunities keeps Europe thinking.

of these wings, as well as by representatives of the Jewish Bund, which is strongly Socialistic, adopted a resolution against further concessions to or cooperation with the "Cadets," and this decision probably precipitated the Government's resolution to arrest the Socialists or dissolve the Parliament.

The organ of the Cadets, the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), has been preparing its party for this situation and criticizing with some severity the tactics of the Social Democracy. In one elaborate article it treats of the position, claims, and future influence of this party, and accuses it of excessive self-importance and self-deception. We quote as follows from this article in a somewhat free translation:

"Our Russian Social Democrats like to compare themselves with the German party bearing the same name; but there is little similarity. In Germany the Social Democracy represents real interests and forces; it is a workingmen's party essentially, and its leaders speak with authority and knowledge. In Russia many of the Social Democratic deputies come from outlying and non-Russian territories in which there is no factory system, no city proletariat. Whom do they represent in their theories? No one. They are theoretical Socialists, doctrinaires.

"And even among the deputies from the cities and the provinces in which factory life is developed how many are workmen or actual spokesmen of factory labor? How many have the confidence of the workmen and contact with them that representation supposes? Many are writers, intellectuals, *a priori* logicians.

"The party's position does not grow out of reality. It is an abstract affair. And the reasoning of the party leaders concerning present duties and events is founded on arbitrary and fanciful postulates.

"The Majorites start out by assuming that a 'democratic' and popular revolution is now going on in Russia. This being so,

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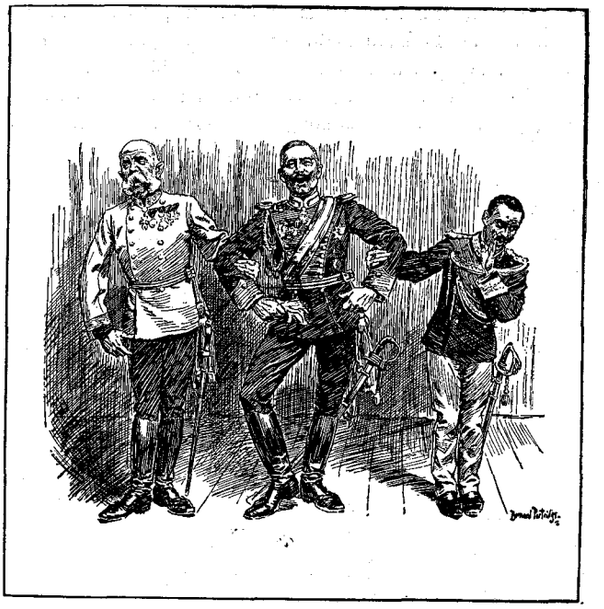
DIMINUTION OF ARMAMENTS.

"For whom are you building that fine ship, friend John?"
"For—Brazil! And you, friend Michel?"
"For the Republic of Haiti; and the man in the moon."
—*Jugend* (Munich).



A SEMI-JUBILEE.

GERMANY (*con brio*)—"We are a happy family—we are!"
AUSTRIA (*piano*)—"We are!"
ITALY (*dubioso*)—"We *were!*"
The "Triple Alliance" has just reached its twenty-fifth anniversary.
—*Punch* (London).

ARMAMENTS AND ALLIANCES.

certain things follow. The party must do this and refuse to do that in the interest of that democratic revolution and its goal. It can not make common cause with aristocrats and capitalists and their liberal representatives.

"The Minorites start out with the admission that, not a democratic, but a *bourgeois* revolution is going on in Russia. Hence the time is not ripe for Social-Democratic reforms of a radical kind, and cooperation with 'mere' liberals for middle-class reforms is allowable and proper.

"But what if the revolution is over, and its liquidation is now going on? What if the question is of preserving the little that has been gained, and of preventing reaction? The Social Democrats have no formula for this view of the facts, and yet this is exactly what the situation is. Hence the arid, futile, remote character of their entire program."

The Social-Democratic organs (two of which have been suspended lately) say that the Cadets, in their desire to be practical, have lost sight of the whole cause of Russian freedom, and have carried their vaunted "moderation" to the point of cowardice. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMMUNITY OF COMMERCE IN WAR

SHALL private property in merchant-ships be inviolable in war? This is one of the questions to be discust at the Peace Conference, and opinions are much divided as to whether the capture of so-called prizes, and the distribution of prize-money, are anything better than piracy. Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor of England, recently wrote a letter to the London *Times* which attracted much attention as coming from so high a legal authority. In this communication he pleaded earnestly for immunity and declared:

"Great Britain will gain much from a change long and eagerly sought by the great majority of other Powers. . . . I urge immunity for private property, not upon any ground of sentiment or humanity (indeed, no operation of war inflicts less suffering than the capture of unarmed vessels at sea) but upon the ground that on the balance of argument, coolly weighed, the interests of Great Britain will gain much from the change."

This view is controverted by Capt. A. T. Mahan as fallacious. To cripple an adversary's commerce is to bring to bear upon him strong inducements for suing for peace. Writing in *The National Review* (London) this author says:

"Maritime capture—of 'private' property—is a means of importance to the ends of war; it acts directly upon the individual citizens and upon the financial power of the belligerent, the effect being intensified by indirect influence upon the fears of the sensitive business world. These political and financial consequences bring the practise into exact line with military principle; for, being directed against the resources of the enemy, by interrupting his communications with the outer world, it becomes strictly analogous to operations against the communications of an army with its base—one of the chief objects of strategy. Upon the maintenance of communications the life of an army depends, upon the maintenance of commerce the vitality of a state. Money, credit, is the life of war. Lessen it, and vigor flags; destroy it, and resistance dies. Accepting these conclusions, each state has to weigh the probable bearing upon its own fortunes of the continuance or discontinuance of the practise."

According to the best authorities the circumstances of war quite justify this capture. To quote further:

"From the military point of view the question is not merely, nor chiefly, 'What shall our people escape by the abandonment of this time-sanctioned method?' but, 'What power to overcome the enemy shall we thereby surrender?' It is a question of balance, between offense and defense. As Jefferson said, when threatened with a failure of negotiations, 'We shall have to begin the irrational process of trying which can do the other most harm.' As a summary of war, the sentence is a caricature; but it incidentally embodies Farragut's aphorism, 'The best defense is a rapid fire from our own guns.' For the success of war, offense is better than defense; and in contemplating this or any other military measure, let there be dismissed at once, as preposterous, the hope that war can be carried on without some one or something being hurt; that the accounts should show credit only and no debit."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

FROM time to time it is rumored that the Czar's reason has given way. In the current number of *The London Magazine* Mr. Foster Fraser indirectly supports this rumor. Describing the Czar in his private room, Mr. Fraser says: "If a fresh log is wanted to replenish the fire, the Emperor throws it on himself." A sane man would of course throw it on the fire.—*Punch.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

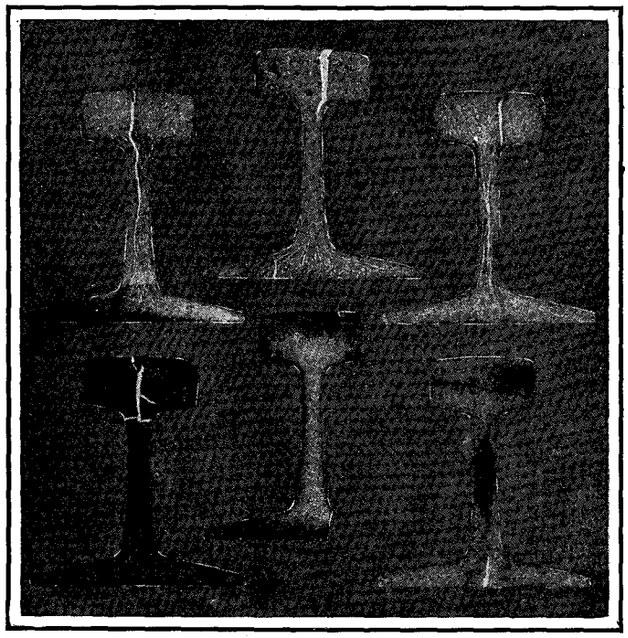
DANGEROUS DEFECTS IN STEEL RAILS

THE epidemic of railway accidents due to broken rails continues to occupy the attention of both steel manufacturers and railroad managers. In an article on "Broken Rails," in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, May 24), the writer tells us that the conditions of rail manufacture in America have not for some time been favorable to the production of a heavy rail that is safe and sound. Says the writer:

"The harvest of broken rails which is now coming on has been predicted by those who are familiar with the difficulties connected with American rail manufacture and the commercial conditions attending the rail market. The demand for rails is so nearly equal to the supply that there is little or no opportunity to obtain any concession as to price, or to rigidly enforce the specifications and inspection necessary to insure rails of uniformly high quality. Poor rails are only one phase of the penalty which must be paid for a too rapid industrial development. They are the result of commercialism as opposed to honest engineering and intelligent metallurgy. . . . . .

"The principal defect in the composition of American rails is high phosphorus, the specification allowing 0.1 per cent., and this results in brittle steel and consequently broken rails. . . . The prospect for a supply of low-phosphorus rails rests on the gradual substitution of the basic open-hearth furnace for the Bessemer converter. . . . Open-hearth steel low in phosphorus and sulfur will admit of a higher percentage of carbon, and this will increase the elastic limit and produce a stronger rail which will deflect less and wear longer under heavy loads.

"The other defects of American rails are due to the large section and methods of manufacture in the rolling-mill. Piped rails are caused by the segregation of impurities in the upper portion

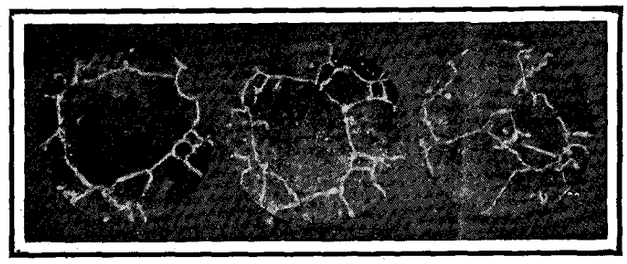


SECTIONS OF 90-POUND BESSEMER RAILS BROKEN IN SERVICE.

of the ingot and the failure to remove a sufficient amount to insure sound metal throughout."

One of the peculiarities of a recent epidemic of broken rails, we are told, is the failure of the flange in a crescent-shaped fracture, which has been traced to the ambition of the mill manager to cheapen the product by reducing the number of times that the rail passes through the rolls. To this end the shape of the roll was altered, with the unforeseen result that a lap or seam was made in the flange of the finished rail, not visible on ordinary inspection, but evident when it was subjected to heavy pressure from the locomotive driver. Another difficulty connected with the manufacture of rails having a large section is due to the heat treatment in rolling. This is explained as follows:

"The head of the rail is more than 1⅜ inches thick, while the thin portion of the flange is only $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick. At the final pass of the rolls the flange has cooled below the critical point, while the head is still above a dull red color and is not subjected to further



SECTIONS OF 90-POUND BESSEMER RAILS.
Microphotographs from center of heads, showing cracks. Much magnified.

work. This results in the formation of a coarse crystalline structure in the rail-head. In the smaller rail sections the rolling is continued until the temperature of the head has nearly fallen to the critical point and a finer grain is produced. The coarse-grain steel in the large rail-head is not so strong and does not wear so well as the finer structure in the smaller 85-pound rail, which accounts for the longer service and less frequent failure by fracture which is found with the lighter sections.

"It is understood that efforts are being made to overcome this objection, in the manufacture of the 100-pound rail, and the new mills will be designed to roll slower and the rolls will be shaped so that more work can be done on the rail-head while cooling down to the critical temperature. It is to be hoped that such improvements may be successful, and it should not be taken for granted that the open-hearth process alone will cure the defects we have referred to."

The accompanying illustrations show strikingly one of the causes of breakage discust above, that due to the chemical composition of the steel. In all these cases there was an excess of phosphorus in the rails.

"WARM-BLOODED" AND "COLD-BLOODED" ANIMALS

THE popular terms that appear in the above title are misleading, and have been abandoned by naturalists. The difference between a man and a frog is that the former is able to keep his body at a constant temperature, no matter how hot or how cold the weather may be, while the latter's bodily temperature rises and falls with outside variations. In hot weather, is not the man, who is able to keep his bodily temperature down to normal, the "cold-blooded" animal? The way in which this subject is treated by the modern biologist appears in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 27) by Prof. E. L. Trouessart, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. He says:

"First of all, a word should be said about the terms 'warm-blooded animals' and 'cold-blooded animals,' which, tho familiar in current speech, are unscientific and even inexact. They have long been replaced by physiologists with the more precise expressions 'animals of constant temperature' or 'homeotherms,' and 'animals of variable temperature,' or 'pœcilotherms.'

"The simplest experiment teaches us, in fact, that there are no animals without heat. All living creatures, animals or plants, produce heat, in a larger or smaller amount, but always appreciably,

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so that 'heat' and 'life' are two inseparable phenomena. . . . With rare exceptions the temperature of a 'cold-blooded animal' or pœcilotherm, is higher, by 1, 2, 3 degrees or more, than its surrounding medium; moreover, this temperature rises or falls, following very exactly, tho slowly, the thermometric oscillations of this medium. In flying insects the excess of heat may reach 4° to 6° [7° to 11° F.]. On the other hand, marine invertebrates do not exceed by more than a few tenths of a degree the temperature of the medium in which they live. . . . . .

"Let us see, now, what takes place among the 'warm-blooded' animals, or homeotherms. We know that the temperature of the mammals varies, according to species, from 37° to 39° C. [98° to 102° F.], and that of birds from 40° to 43° or even 44° [104° to 111° F.], so that from this standpoint, on Valentin's theory, birds are superior to mammals. We know, besides—and this is the most important point—that this temperature remains sensibly constant, no matter what may be the variations of the surrounding medium.

"There is thus in warm-blooded animals a physiologic mechanism not found in cold-blooded animals, which enables the higher vertebrates to hasten or retard their heat-production, so as to keep their bodies at the temperature most favorable to the working of the organism. This mechanism is what is called the 'heat regulator.'"

In mammals, the writer goes on to say, this regulation is controlled by the nervous system and is of the nature of a "reflex action," or involuntary response to stimulation. It acts through the vasomotor nerves, which control the circulation. When the air grows too cold we shiver, which is a manifestation to consciousness that the automatic heat-regulator is in action. This convulsive movement of the muscles generates heat in the same way that it may be generated by voluntary movements of the limbs. "Every mammal that shivers," says Trouessart, "is warming itself." If, on the contrary, the temperature rises too high, another reflex comes into action. The sweat-glands are opened, the animal perspires, and the resulting evaporation cools the body. In the case of dogs, which do not perspire, excessive heat increases the rapidity of respiration. The animal pants, and the cooling evaporation takes place from the surfaces of the lungs instead of from the skin. This is also the mechanism in the case of birds, whose lung-cells and their extensions are so numerous and so disposed about the body that they have been said to be "animals wrapt up in their lungs." This great pulmonary surface enables them to cool off very rapidly, so that their temperature rarely rises much above normal, even in illness. A sick bird, says the writer, ruffles its plumage, inflates its air-sacs, retracts its neck, opens its beak, and accelerates its respiration, in order, so to speak, to bathe itself, within and without, in the atmospheric air, which is ordinarily at a temperature much lower than its own.

It will be seen, the writer goes on to say, that there are two distinct groups of animals, those of variable and those of invariable temperature. Are there any connecting links—creatures that it is difficult to classify under either head? He notes a remarkable family of fishes—the tunnies, whose internal temperature is 18° F. above that of the sea. Among prehistoric creatures, the dinosaurs, which had some of the structural peculiarities of birds, probably resembled these in variations of temperature. Those odd Australian creatures, the echidnus and the ornithorhynchus or duckbill, are also intermediaries between two classes, both having much lower temperatures than ordinary mammals. The author also calls attention to the part played by hibernation, which is much more common among the variable-temperature or "cold-blooded" animals than with the others, in the preservation of the temperature necessary for life. He bids us note, also, that almost all the young of warm-blooded animals are "cold-blooded" or of variable temperature at birth, the mechanism for temperature-adjustment not being in working order so early in life. In conclusion, he inquires briefly regarding the origin of these differences in animal heat, and concludes that they are due primarily to the fact that the cooling of the earth's atmosphere took place after the development of the invertebrates and the lower vertebrates. These creatures, which had appeared at a time when the variations of temperature were slight, found it of advantage in the struggle for existence to be able to adapt their own temperature to that of the surrounding medium, while the higher animals, which were developed later, evolved an apparatus for maintaining their heat sensibly constant amid the violent changes of climate and season. Meanwhile these changes proved fatal to the largest and finest of the variable-temperature animals, such as the great prehistoric reptiles, and left only the smaller ones, which have been able to save themselves by hibernation and other devices.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVOLUTION OF THE MOVING PICTURE

THE moving-picture machine, under its various names, is still increasing in popularity and is being perfected day by day, altho much still remains to be done before its results can be called quite satisfactory. It is difficult to realize that so complex a device, producing so life-like an illusion of animated motion, has been developed within a few years. In an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 13) C. Hemardinquer, of the Faculty of Sciences of the Sorbonne, gives some of the steps in detail. He says in substance:

The whole theory of the cinematograph is contained in these few words: persistence of the impression made by light on the retina. What does this mean? Take a match whose end still glows, and move it quickly about. We see a luminous line. Whence comes this impression? Simply from the fact that each luminous impression lasts a certain time, fixt by the experiments of the Belgian physicist Plateau at 0.14 second. During this time the object in motion has been displaced, so that we still see it in one place after it has moved to the next.

This fact of luminous persistence has long been known. It was even mentioned by Lucretius in 65 B.C. In all times and in all countries scientists have noted it, tried to explain it and based toys or amusements upon it, such as the magic top, the thaumatrope, etc. By application of the same principle we show, in lectures on physics, the synthesis of colored lights to form white—the so-called Newton's disk. In this way, also, we may study vibratory movements on the principle of what are called in physics stroboscopic methods."

To return to the cinematograph, he takes as its starting-point the phenakisticope of Plateau, which may be really regarded as its ancestor. He goes on to say:

"Plateau's device received successive modifications of detail, among which may be cited Ross's 'wheel of life' and the zootrope or zoetrope of Desvignes (1860), which may still be found in the toy-shops. This is formed of a vertical cylinder having vertical slits through which the observer looks. In the interior is placed a band of paper bearing designs representing the successive positions or attitudes of a moving object or person. . . . . .

"The zootrope modified by a system of mirrors becomes the praxinoscope of Reynaud (1877). Then came the folioscope, which reappeared in 1897 with photographs instead of drawings.

"All these devices used drawings, reproductions more or less exact, of the different attitudes of the subjects. It is evident that the reproduction gained much from the substitution of photographs, and it is interesting that this substitution was first made with a scientific purpose.

"In 1873 Cornu presented to the Academy of Sciences four photographs, taken on the same plate, of the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. At the same time Janssen invented his photographic revolver. Marey, in his laboratory in the Parc des Princes, made on a single plate . . . successive images on a dark background, to study the movements of men and animals.

"In 1878, at the instigation of a rich American, a San Francisco photographer, Maybridge, constructed twenty-four similar objectives whose shutters were controlled by electromagnets with electric circuits so arranged as to be broken successively by a moving horse, giving twenty-four successive exposures. This was somewhat complicated.

"We cite merely for the sake of completeness the analogous

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attempts on fixt plates made by Auschütz of Lissa, by Londe, by Colonel Sebert, and others, and come at once to the chronograph of Marey, who was really the first to think of forming the image on a movable sensitive film, the object being exposed periodically. This was the actual beginning of chronophotography, which then entered upon a new phase. One of Marey's collaborators, Demeny, changed the chronograph to adapt it for projection. . . . Marey had made the analysis of motion, and Demeny its synthesis.

"In 1889, at the World's Fair, Marey showed his apparatus to Edison, who, seeing its possibilities, devised his kinetoscope, in which the celluloid strip was used for the first time, and which was so successful that Marey's name was almost forgotten beside that of the famous American.

"But the kinetoscope was not yet a device for projecting moving pictures on a screen. On February 10, 1893, the Messrs. Lumière, of Lyons, finally solved the problem and took out their first patent for the cinematograph. Everybody recollects the brilliant success of this invention. At once it was followed by a considerable number of devices made in all countries and christened in all sorts of ways from the Greek, Latin, and in more fanciful fashion still. Here are a few:

"Anarithmoscope, chronophotographoscope, cinographoscope, cinograph, cinoscope, hypnoscope, katoscope, ummographe, mutoscope, mouvementoscope (!!), phantographe, etc., etc. There are scores of them, or even hundreds. To review these devices would be to deliver a lecture on mechanics; but they all resemble the apparatus of Lumière, which in its modern forms has been changed only by perfecting details."

A very ingenious combination of the phonograph and the cinematograph has been made by Gaumont, who has succeeded in obtaining perfect synchronism between the two. The lecturer showed a number of his pictures with special phonograph accompaniment, the sound being amplified by comprest air in combination with the megaphone. These are said to have been very striking and will doubtless soon become familiar to the public.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLEA FOR OATMEAL

OATMEAL, altho the favorite food of a large and healthy portion of the human race, is looked upon askance by some dieticians. An attempt to justify its free use by an appeal to science has recently been made in Great Britain by Dr. Chalmers Watson, the author of numerous studies of dietetic problems. His investigations and conclusions are described in *The Hospital* (London, May 11) under the title at the head of this article. Says this journal:

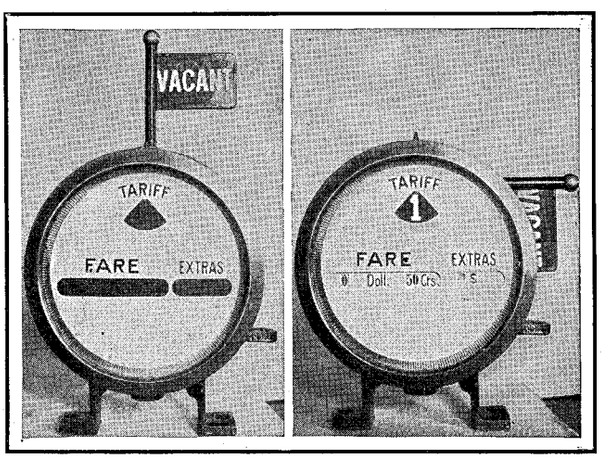
"Nowadays, what is termed in Scotland 'use and wont' is apt to be looked upon as an insufficient defense even for a well-established and generally recognized food habit. Justification must be provided by the chemical and physiological laboratory. Upon evidence so obtained Dr. Watson founds a suggestion that a large measure of the food value of oatmeal is due to its capacity to stimulate the activity of the thyroid gland. After feeding a number of young rats for four to eight weeks on a diet of uncooked oatmeal and water, an autopsy revealed in each instance considerable enlargement of the thyroid, together with evidences of increased glandular activity. The observation was made all the more striking by the absence of any such changes in a control series of rats who had been fed on a bread-and-milk diet. The suggestion now is that it is by stimulation of the thyroid that porridge produces the excellent results which it can claim as a food for children. Turning to the practical side, Dr. Watson makes one or two detailed proposals for the use of oatmeal. He approves of its use at breakfast in the form of porridge and milk, and advises that the meal shall be completed by a glass of milk and some bread and butter, and shall not include bacon or any other form of meat. If meat is introduced it tends to induce a distaste for the less appetizing porridge, which sooner or later, therefore, is neglected. Rats, equally with children, it seems, display this same dietetic perversity; they will not eat oatmeal or bread when meat is available. As porridge does not encourage the use of the muscles of mastication, children should also receive a supply of crusted bread, rusks, etc., and these should be taken 'dry' and not washed down with fluid. Lastly, it is necessary to recognize that some children—indeed, the same is true of some adults—can not digest oatmeal. Food value and digestibility are not one and the same thing, and the public ignorance of this fact is responsible for many misconceptions."

CAB CHARGES BY MACHINERY

THE mechanism of the new taximeter cabs that have just been introduced into New York is described as follows in *The Automobile* (New York, May 30). The "taximeter," a device long familiar in European countries, measures the distance traversed and records the legal fare to be paid; and it is expected that it will remove all causes for dispute between cabby and fare. Says the writer:

"It is only after a number of experiments that the Cosmos taximeter has been selected as the most suitable for New York conditions. It is of German manufacture, and is mechanically very similar to all the instruments of this nature in use in Paris and London. A metal box with a large glass face, with openings on which appear the tariff, fare to be paid and extras, internal clockwork, and a flexible cable communicating with one of the road wheels, constitute the make-up of the apparatus."

When a cab is hailed the driver lowers the metal flag on the



Courtesy of "Automobile," New York.

"DISENGAGED" AND "ENGAGED" VIEWS OF TAXIMETER.

instrument, and causes either tariff 1 or tariff 2 to appear. Lowering the flag registers 50 cents on the payment opening, this being the minimum fare. At the end of the first mile the figures advance to 60 cents, and continue at the rate of 10 cents per one-fifth mile. Should the cab be kept standing after being engaged, the internal clockwork registers 10 cents for every six minutes. Tariff 1 is used when one or two passengers are carried. With tariff 2, which is for more than two passengers, the rate of pay is 10 cents per one-tenth mile. To quote further:

"Extras are charged when a cab is called from the company's headquarters to any given address, the rate being 20 cents a mile. This is registered by the driver turning a small handle at the rear of the apparatus. In addition to informing the passenger how much he owes the cabman, the taximeter records, by means of a number of totalizers at the rear of the apparatus, the number of individual fares, individual amounts and total amounts earned, and total distance traveled by the vehicle. Thus not only is any dishonest dealing between driver and traveler an impossibility, but the company has a complete control.

"Obviously the instrument is hermetically sealed and can not be tampered with in any way. Excepting that the driver has to wind up the clock once a day, the apparatus is entirely automatic. On the hansom cabs the taximeter is placed near to the driver's right hand, the face being visible to passengers."

POWER OF STARLIGHT—The result of an investigation of the total amount of light given out by the stars has just been communicated to the British Astronomical Association by Gavin S.

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Burns. Says the writer of a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 20) in this connection:

"One hour of exposure to light from one-eighth part of the celestial vault affects photographic plates to the same degree as four seconds of exposure to the full moon. From this he deduces that the ratio of total starlight to full moonlight is a little less than 1:100. But it does not seem certain that he has succeeded in shutting out the atmospheric illumination due to terrestrial sources of light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A QUADRUPLE STAR

IT is hard to believe that a star which appears to the naked eye as a single point of light is a system of celestial bodies moving in orbits so vast that hundreds of our years are required to traverse them. This, however, is the status of more than one of what we call "fixt stars," and probably of very many more than we know. One of the most interesting cases is that of the "star" Castor, long known to be double and recently discovered to be quadruple, consisting of two pairs of stars. The members of each pair move in a small orbit with a period of a few days, and the two pairs, as wholes, move in a huge orbit with a period of over three hundred years. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 6) in a note on this curious and wonderful system:

"It has long been known that Castor, the fine star of the constellation Gemini, is not a single body, but a system formed of two component stars, of the second and third magnitude, which are easily seen separately through the telescope; these two stars describe an elongated ellipse about their common center of gravity, and complete their vast revolution in three hundred and fifty of our terrestrial years.

"The use of the spectroscopic method, which enables us to ascertain and measure the velocity of objects in the direction of the line of vision, has extended our ideas of this stellar system. In 1896 Mr. Belopolsky, of Pulkowa Observatory, announced that the component of the third magnitude, the less brilliant of the two, was itself a double star, and that the revolution of the two members of this system required only three of our days.

C. STUART GAGER,
Who adds the name of Maeterlinck to the list of "nature-fakers."

"On the other hand, . . . Mr. Curtiss, of the Lick Observatory, has examined in its turn the component of the second magnitude, and has found that it also forms a system of two stars, with a period of nine days. He adds that the orbit of this latter system has a considerable eccentricity, while that of the system studied by Belopolsky is nearly circular. Thus Castor is a quadruple star.

"To ascertain the dimensions of the two secondary systems it was necessary to know the inclinations of their planes to that of the principal orbit. This point is left in doubt by spectroscopic methods, and, on the other hand, while the movements of the principal system may be watched through the telescope, the same lenses are incapable of separating the components of the secondary systems, which appear as luminous points. Nevertheless, if we admit that the planes of all the orbits of the quadruple system coincide, then we may calculate the dimensions of the secondary systems. The semimajor axes are:

1,667,000 kilometers [1,035,874 miles] for the system of the second magnitude
1,435,000 kilometers [891,709 miles] for the system of the third magnitude

"These figures are only approximate; they represent about the hundredth part of the sun's distance from the earth; in any case these orbits, so small when compared with the earth's, are still small with relation to the principal system of Castor, which, making a revolution in three hundred and fifty years, must have enormous orbital dimensions.

"Mr. Curtiss goes further. He tells us that the component of the third magnitude, altho the less brilliant, is of the greater importance, owing to its mass, which is six times as great as that of the component of the second magnitude. This is not the first time that, in systems of multiple stars, the order of luminous magnitudes has not coincided with that of masses.

"If we knew exactly what the parallax was, and consequently the distance from us of this curious world of Castor, it would be possible to give the absolute value of the masses.

"Assuming the parallax to be 0.05", Mr. Curtiss finds that the whole Castor system, with its four stars, has a mass 12.7 times that of our sun.

"And this surprizing world is, to our eyes, only a luminous point in the starry sky!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME FAKE BOTANY

IN telling remarkable nature-stories that are more interesting than veracious, the authors of animal-books are not, it would seem, the only sinners. We may have writers of fake vegetable-stories also; and, if we may believe C. Stuart Gager, of the New York Botanical Garden, no less a name than that of Maurice Maeterlinck may be selected to head the list. Mr. Gager falls foul of a series of three articles contributed by the Belgian author to *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for December, 1906, and February and March, 1907, under the title "The Intelligence of the Flowers." He says, writing in *Science* (New York, June 7):

"Sugar-coating the supposed pills of scientific fact in nature-study, literature, and teaching has been baneful enough, but when articles in reputable magazines, intended for mature minds, poeticize science to the verge of misrepresentation, it is difficult to know whether to blame the author the more or regretfully to decide that, after all, the general public is still unable to appreciate natural facts as nature presents them. . . . . .

"To say that no flower is 'wholly devoid of wisdom'; that, in order to deprive a flower of reason and will, 'we must needs resort to very obscure hypotheses'; that it is in the vegetable world that 'impatience, the revolt against destiny, are the most vehement and stubborn'; and that the pollination of the eel-grass is a 'tragic episode,' may be most excellent poetry, and enhance the literary value of an article; may, indeed, for aught we know, be the necessary conclusions of a poet; but to read such statements in cold print congeals the blood of any botanist.

"Still we might shiver in charity if interpretations only, and not facts, were open to question. We are told, for example, that the tip of the young stem of a seedling laurel-tree, because the seed germinated on a perpendicular rock-wall, 'instead of rising toward the sky, bent down over the gulf,' notwithstanding its geotropism.

"We learn that dodder 'voluntarily abandons its roots,' and that it will avoid other species and 'go some distance, if necessary, in search of the stem of hemp, hop, lucerne, or flax.' . . . . .

"The fact, stated in the first article, that the Virginia creeper or the convolvulus will begin to twine about the handle of a rake, temporarily laid against a wall, does not seem, in the author's mind at least, at variance with the clear 'perspicacity,' 'intelligence,' and 'prudence' with which plants in general are attributed elsewhere in the articles. One wonders, tho, why the convolvulus did not 'set its thought to working,' as did the *Silene Italica*, mentioned a few lines farther on. But doubtless we have failed to enter into the spirit of the author, for later he implies intelligence to the mountains, the seas, and the stars. . . . . .

"But the discoveries of recent science sadly pale in comparison with the root-intelligence described in a foot-note to the first article, and credited to Brandis. Thus:

"'This root, in penetrating into the earth, had come upon an old

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boot-sole; in order to cross this obstacle, which, apparently, it was the first of its kind to find upon its road, it subdivided itself into as many parts as there were holes left by the stitching-needle; then, when the obstacle was overcome, it came together again and reunited all its divided radicles into a single and homogeneous tap-root.'

"Of course no one could state, *a priori*, that such a marvelous feat was impossible, but it is the kind of tale to which one more readily gives credence if substantiated by photographic evidence. Without such evidence the event, as narrated, is absolutely incredible to any botanist. But even if such an act were common for roots, by what stretch of the imagination could one infer that a root could have preconceived and reasoned out the plan so deftly executed?

"There is much in these articles of interest, and of scientific accuracy, and the apparent appreciation, in the last one, of the value of the experimental study of variation is very gratifying.

"'All that we observe within ourselves,' says Maeterlinck, 'is rightly open to suspicion; and we are too greatly interested in peopling our world with magnificent illusions and hopes.' Perhaps this explains the impossible botany of the articles, but it can not excuse it."

SCIENCE OF BOUQUET-MAKING

THAT there are scientific laws that regulate the combination of odors, as there are those that must be followed in assembling colors or musical tones, is maintained by Francis Marre in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris). Mr. Marre holds that it is possible to formulate rules for the proper grouping of flowers according to their odors, and he believes that those who consult the eye only, in making a bouquet, are artistic heretics. "A bouquet is a symphony of odors," he says; and it has its conventional rules of composition just as a musical symphony has. What these rules are he strives to point out. We read:

"To choose flowers with skill, to group them harmoniously, to blend their colors and to bring out a pleasing effect from the infinite variety of their shades, is an affair of art and personal taste for which it is impossible to formulate a precise rule or any exact directions.

"But to establish a scale of scent that shall not contain one false note—to make the general odor of a bouquet something fine, smooth, and delicate, is not an art, but a real science, and I desire to try to express its laws.

"The precise osmometric measurements that have been made in various laboratories have established the relative intensity of perfumes, and the experiments of specialists have done the rest, so that it is to-day well known in what relative proportions the elementary odors must be combined in order to obtain an agreeable whole. By such knowledge the great perfumers prove their creative skill, and their cleverness is often only the application of precise and definite data.

"We may divide odors into two great classes, the strong and the weak; each when used by itself has very apparent defects; the problem for solution is to unite them in proper proportions.

"In the first place a foundation odor must be selected, to give the general tone. This choice is free, and there is nothing to determine it outside of the personal preferences of the maker of the bouquet, or, better, the one for whom it is destined. Some prefer a violent and strong base, such as acacia, heliotrope, or lilac; others like a weaker and less energetic one, such as lily-of-the-valley, jasmine, or white rose; it is simply a question of taste.

"The foundation odor must be placed in the center, and only a small number of flowers must be used for it; then these should be surrounded with an odor that will complete it without effacing it. Around a bunch of acacia, for instance, may be placed a few blossoms of honeysuckle; around heliotrope, lily-of-the-valley; around tuberose, jacinth; around geranium, roses. Then, the complementary odor having once been fixt upon, there must be added different odors, intended to give to the basic odor what we may call character—lively odors on the one hand, and soft odors on the other; in a bouquet of heliotrope and lily-of-the-valley, it is good to place the violence of the jacinth, the warm sweetness of the orange, the penetrating delicacy of the mignonette or the violet, and something of the strength exhaled by the gillyflower or the carnation. Finally, we finish by placing at the edges a reminder of the basic order.

"At first sight these rules appear somewhat artificial and conventional; this is true in a certain degree, but conformity with them is none the less useful. A bouquet is a symphony of odors, and should we not grant that in making it we must follow rules as rigid as those of harmony? It is a heresy to hold that flowers should be grouped with a view solely to the pleasure of the eye, since they have perfume; and if the theory of complementaries governs the assemblage of colors, we should not forget that there are also complementary odors, and that odors have value and intensity which should be combined happily when we desire to achieve a really artistic result."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COPPER BECOMING A PRECIOUS METAL

THE balance between the supply of copper and the demand for it is now so narrow, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, April 6), that slight causes, either natural or artificial, may produce sudden and considerable fluctuations of price. For this reason it is very desirable to discover some substance that can take the place of this metal, particularly in the electrical industries. Says the paper named above:

"Unless . . . copper is more freely mined than now, or the demand for it is checked by the use of substitutes, the price may remain very sensitive to minor causes of fluctuation. Copper is very widely distributed, and many new mines are being opened, which, if they should produce largely, would have a considerable effect upon the market. There is great danger, however, that unless some remarkably rich and accessible mines are developed, the production will remain at a point where manipulation of the market will be too easy. Such a condition would be most disastrous in its effect on the industries that utilize large amounts of the metal, for they could never depend on stable prices. In the electrical industries the possibility that copper might at any time be pushed to 30 cents per pound would be very serious in planning for deliveries. The matter of substitutes for copper, therefore, becomes very important.

"For electrical machinery as such no substitute seems to be available, since copper stands alone in its conductivity for unit volume, save for silver, an impossible substitute. But lines, as we have time and again noted, can very well be made of aluminum. When the basic patents expire in a few years there will be a great reduction of price, and the battle with copper will be fairly on. We have before now discust the use of iron conductors, chiefly as rails. At present, conditions are not far off in which stranded iron cables may be used for direct-current service at a good profit. Heavy they certainly are, but they are likewise strong and can do good service when the price permits."

At one-seventh or one-eighth the conductivity of copper, the writer thinks that economic advantage would be on the side of iron if copper should advance but a little more in price. In subways and on elevated structures and in conduits filled with insulating compounds iron can even now be used to advantage. A general increase of working voltage is also desirable, to decrease the demand for copper. A new line going in at 40,000 volts instead of 20,000, or at 60,000 instead of 40,000, means a great saving with copper around 25 cents per pound. The rise in that metal, the writer says, "has queered all calculations based on old prices." He goes on to say:

"Perhaps the rise in price may be of service to the world in revising antiquated methods and putting electrical distribution on a better basis of voltage. In the same way it will at the present rate soon be pertinent to inquire whether machines should not be redesigned. To a certain extent copper and iron are interchangeable in the design, and by extreme care in ventilation it is feasible considerably to reduce the amount of copper required.

"The present exigency is hardly enough to produce at once such radical changes, but a continuance of present conditions is bound to bring them about."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SHOULD CHRISTIANS GIVE A TENTH?

CHRISTIANS who have trouble in solving the problem of tithes are told that the true interpretation of the command is not one of mathematical calculation. Such a view of the subject will at least be of interest as coming from so conservative a religious paper as the New York *Weekly Witness*, tho it seems to oppose the propagandum of "stewardship," widely observed among the churches, which amounts to a revival of the tithing system of the Hebrews. The giving of tithes as a Scriptural injunction contained in the law of Moses, this writer asserts, did not apply to wage-workers, but to agriculturists and Levites. "The agriculturists were to pay tithes to the Levites, and the Levites were to give a tithe of these tithes to the priests." The law arose out of the Hebrew conception of land-ownership—"the land belonged to God and was only rented, as it were, to the owners, the tithes being the rental." To argue from this starting-point that all followers of Christ are enjoined to pay a tenth of what they earn or have, however small or great, is, in the view of this writer, contrary to the law of Christ, which is the law of liberty —"liberty to consecrate all that we have and are to his service, and then seek to use our time and abilities and all that he gives us to the best possible advantage in his service, without being under bondage to hampering rules and regulations of any kind." Some consideration of the difficulties that present themselves when the question of tithes is viewed as a legal obligation is presented in the following:

"Many awkward questions for tender consciences present themselves when one sets out to pay tithes as a legal obligation. One is bothered to know whether this or that item of expenditure should be taken off before calculating the tithe, and another is bothered to know whether he may use part of his tithe money for this or that good object. Questions of this sort may cause much distress of conscience when there is no other desire but to do exactly right, and when the conscience should be altogether 'void of offense' as Paul exprest it.

"God's plan is a great deal better than that. He claims full possession and control of ourselves and our belongings, and then appoints us as his stewards to turn everything to the best possible account in his service. All that he requires of us is an honest desire to fulfil the obligations of our stewardship and a constant looking to him for help and guidance. This leaves every Christian free to make the most of his opportunities without distressing himself as to whether he may not be doing wrong when he is trying hard to do right.

"Let us suppose a case. Here is a man who has an income of, say, $600 a year, and who under favorable conditions is able to keep his family in tolerable comfort after deducting his tithe of $60 from his salary. But his wife is attacked by a protracted and severe illness, and needs medicines and delicacies and the attentions of a nurse. The young children also need to be cared for. Does any person who knows God think it would please him if that man should allow his wife to suffer unnecessarily, or his children to go uncared for, in order that he might go on paying his tithe? Yet if the tithe was the supreme obligation as far as the man's income is concerned, as some teach, it would be the man's duty to continue giving away his $5 a month without regard to the consequences. That is not the spirit of the religion of Christ."

On the other hand, continues the writer, "the prevalent fashion of interpreting the religion of Christ to mean anything or nothing according to the whim or impulse of the individual at the moment is a practical repudiation of the claims of Christ." We read further:

"He did not come to introduce a go-as-you-please religion. He did not come to give us looser ideas in regard to the nature and extent of God's demands upon us, but to awaken men's consciences to the exacting nature and the comprehensiveness of God's claims.

"It is certainly the duty of every Christian to give systematically, and with careful consideration of all the circumstances; it is the duty of every Christian to give liberally; and it is the duty of every Christian to give cheerfully. A tenth of one's income is certainly not too much in average cases; it is not nearly enough in very many cases; but there are undoubtedly cases in which it would be too much.

"And when the Christian understands that he is not paying a debt, but discharging the duties of his stewardship, then he will see that it is for him to decide in each case how much he should give, and to what. And if he is a conscientious Christian he will be driven constantly to prayer for guidance in the matter, and such prayer will greatly increase his intimacy with God."

How wide-spread the "stewardship" campaign has become may be gathered from words printed in *The Examiner* (New York, June 6). Four years ago, says the Rev. Charles A. Cook, "Christian stewardship had to be defined and explained almost everywhere. Comparatively few sermons were being preached on the subject, very little stewardship literature was being read, for very little had been published." All this has of late been changed, as the writer shows:

"In almost every Northern State a vigorous campaign of education in stewardship principles has been conducted. In State conventions, associational meetings, in special conferences, and in thousands of pulpits, stewardship truths have been taught. The pastors generally have manifested a deep interest in the subject, and have cooperated most heartily in the conferences that have been held. Many have been stirred to inaugurate stewardship campaigns in their churches, supplies of literature have been secured and distributed, sermons have been preached, higher standards of giving have been set, and definite results have followed in larger offerings for the various departments of the Lord's work. Not least among the benefits has been a steady turning away from indirect methods of money-raising. These methods are being held more and more in disfavor. The churches are learning that God's way of definite stewardship for him and direct giving to him are infinitely better than any sort of compromise or subterfuge.

"To-day there is an entirely new attitude toward the subject throughout the country because the people understand it better and are seeing how closely it is related to the development of the spiritual life of the individual, to the usefulness of the church, and to the progress of the kingdom of God."

RENEWED VITALITY OF THEOLOGY

THEOLOGY has at length left the exclusive and sometimes intolerant atmosphere of the cloister and the cell, and now takes its place in the market-place of knowledge, where it mingles with other sciences as one among many in the free republic of intelligence. It claims no supreme authority, much less an inquisitorial power. It appeals to the reason and not to the terror or blind submission of mankind. Hence its new life, its cheerful and hopeful activity. It has regained the hold it formerly held on the world in general, because it has undergone a metamorphosis which adapts it to a scientific age without altering its essential elements. Such is the opinion of Dr. James H. Snowden, editor of *The Presbyterian Banner*. Writing in *The Homiletic Review* Dr. Snowden draws attention to the fact that this change of theological attitude is well illustrated by the way in which the Bible is nowadays regarded. To quote the words of this author:

"The authority of the Bible resides in its truth and not in its inspiration, whatever this may be. Inspiration can be inferred from the Bible only after we have gone through the book and demonstrated its truth. It is not a dogma or principle which we can take with us to the study of the Bible, but only a result which we can bring away with us from the study of the Bible. It can, therefore, add nothing to the authority of the Bible, for this authority can reside only in the truth of its facts, doctrines, and

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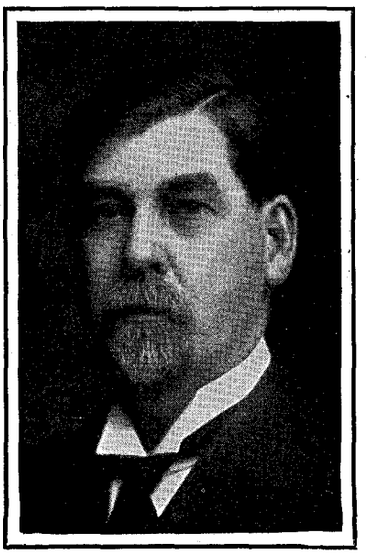
commands. . . . We do not know that it is true because it is inspired and authoritative, but we know that it is inspired and authoritative because it is true."

But the modern spirit of inductive science has been even more widely extended in its influence on theological thought and theological study. Theology not only disclaims its former pretensions to be superior to and independent of science, but actually classes itself as merely a sister of the other sciences. As this writer declares, the influence of theology and the other sciences is reciprocal, and points to an ultimate unification of knowledge. In his own words:

"Formerly theology seemed to think it had little in common with these departments of learning and was somewhat suspicious of them as tho they were unfriendly or openly hostile. It maintained a cerebral cell of its own in a degree isolated from and protected against other cells. Scientific men saw this isolation and opposition and felt and sometimes showed contempt for theology—not altogether unjustly. Such books as Draper's 'Conflict Between Religion and Science' and ex-President White's 'Warfare of Science with Theology' are illustration and proof of this attitude of theology and are a sad chapter in its history. There has been a marked change in this respect. Theology has come out of its cell, or rather has thrown out filaments and allied itself with the whole organism of human knowledge. It now freely adopts the processes and uses the tests of all other departments of knowledge and thus stands on a level with them. It calls science and philosophy to its aid and builds their stones into its temple. It sends out a decree that all the world shall be taxed in its interest. It recognizes and emphasizes the unity of all truth and assimilates all into its system. Science and philosophy are more theistic and theological, and theology is more scientific and philosophical, than they were a generation ago. There has been a mutual approach and union among these departments of knowledge, and they have all been strengthened and enriched thereby."



DR. JAMES H. SNOWDEN,

Who declares that "much of the old theology has gone to the melting-pot, but not an ounce of its pure gold has been lost."

It is needless to say that theology does not know as much as it formerly did, when the Jesuit fathers who edited Newton's "Principia" prefaced it with a note that they did not believe the heliocentric theory. Theology in those days was the "queen of sciences" and proved as great a despot as Catherine II. of Russia. Theology as a science has become more modest. To quote further:

"Theology knows less than it did in former times. Formerly it had an air suggestive of omniscience. It gave the impression that it knew all about God in his mysterious constitution and in his plans and purposes. We open a book on theology written over forty years ago and find the Trinity dissected down to minute details and all figured off as tho it were a problem in algebra. The doctrines of regeneration, the atonement, and all the mysteries of God and man are treated in the same way. From almost any verse in Scripture the most tremendous inferences will be drawn, and then these inferences will be treated as tho they were certain knowledge. The simple sayings of Scripture, that were mostly uttered for practical purposes, were turned by the old theology to meanings and uses of which their authors never dreamed, and thus out of them rose an imaginary universe and an imaginary God. There has been a great reaction against this kind of unreality. The Bible has been rescued from these theologians, or rather this type of theologian has passed away, and the Book is now permitted to speak its natural and practical meaning. Theology has grown more modest, and, in a sense, agnostic. It sees the great outstanding facts of God's being and nature and relations with the world, but it no longer analyzes him with the same confidence that the naturalist analyzes a flower. It perceives that it sees through a glass and knows that it knows only in part."

This result has proved a wonderful agent in making theology a living power and force in the world, as appealing to the intelligence and sympathies of mankind. Dr. Snowden says:

"Theology to-day rests on a more solid foundation and is more reasonable and practicable, easier to believe and more fruitful in life, than ever before. It is no longer a metaphysical skeleton that alarms men, but is a thing of flesh and blood and of life and beauty and blessedness. The old theology was good in its day and we should never cease to respect it, but the theology of to-day is better. Much of the old theology has gone to the melting-pot, but not an ounce of its pure gold has been lost. God is still speaking to men, the Holy Spirit is ever showing them clearer visions of truth, and Christ has yet many things to say unto us."

FOR SUNDAY REST

WORKINGMEN of Allegheny County, Pa., have inaugurated a Sunday-rest movement. On June 6, according to *The Christian Union Herald* (Pittsburg), a petition was sent to eight hundred firms and individuals in that county praying them to avoid all unnecessary Sabbath toil. This movement, it is asserted, originated with the workmen, "who found themselves being more and more compelled to toil seven days, and under their deepening sense of bondage they turned to the churches for aid in their efforts to find relief." It is a fact to which every pastor can bear testimony, says *The Christian Union Herald*, "that multitudes are so enslaved by the demands of employers that they have no time in which to worship God in his sanctuary." Sympathy with the movement is not wanting, as the further account shows:

"Catholics and Protestants have joined hands in one earnest effort on behalf of those who are thus deprived of God-given rights. A conference was held at which Bishop Canevin, of the Roman-Catholic Church, presided, which resulted in the organization of the 'Sunday-Rest Association' of Allegheny County. It has been indorsed by almost every organization that has to do with the religious, moral, civic, or industrial welfare of the people. About four hundred religious organizations, with a constituency of almost half a million, about one hundred societies and brotherhoods, the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, and thirty labor organizations, which enroll thousands of members, have given it their indorsement."

The petition expresses the belief of its signers that they "are performing a most important religious and patriotic service and acting in a matter fraught with tremendous consequences to this community and even the whole country." They declare that they "are deeply impressed with the profound concern of the people of this community on the question at issue; a concern intensified by the menace of the increasing disregard not only for the Sunday law, but, growing out of this and encouraged by it, a disregard for all law by means of the breaking down of moral conviction and the embittering of those whose rights to the rest day are needlessly denied them." In further pressing the petition the committee says to those to whom it is addrest:

"In making this plea we are persuaded that we are not antagonizing the interests of employers, as it is a well-founded conviction that all employers of labor will in the long run profit financially by a strict observance of the divinely ordained rest period of one day in seven, while the social, moral, industrial, and religious interests of all the people will be greatly promoted and strengthened.

"Your petitioners may fairly claim to represent the sentiment of Allegheny County, for within the few weeks since this movement

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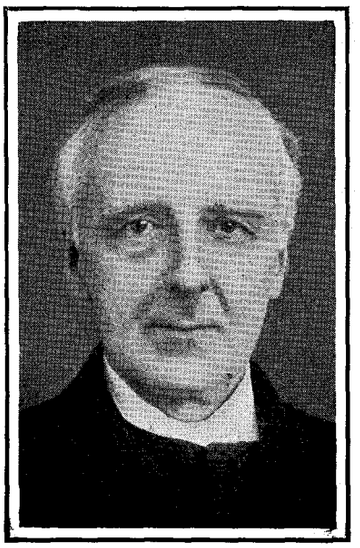
was inaugurated there has been a spontaneous response in its favor, so that it is entirely within the facts to say to you that it is approved and demanded by all who have at heart human well-being and the rights and interests of the whole people as well as of the toiling masses.

"Standing as we therefore do on the law of God and the law of this Commonwealth, reenforced by the sentiment of the entire community, we have reason to believe that this appeal will meet with favor from those interested, as you are, with us in the public welfare, and we submit it to you and beg your prompt and friendly consideration and action."

Coincident with this movement is an effort, made by the Protestant Episcopal Church, to bring about a condition in part similar to that effected in France last year by national legislation. At the convention of the Diocese of Maryland assembled at Baltimore, May 29–30, resolutions were passed to the effect "that the members of this Convention exert their influence to persuade all corporations and other employers of labor to reduce to the lowest possible point of necessity all secular work on Sundays; and to see that all persons necessarily employed on that day be given some other one day in every seven for a day of rest." The resolutions further provide "that a committee of three be appointed by the bishop, whose duty shall be to make known these resolutions to all employers of labor and their employees, as far as possible by direct communication, and also through the public press, and that they especially so make them known to all corporations in the securities of which this Convention is interested."



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REV. FREDERICK B. MEYER,

Of London, who has been elected first president of the World's Sunday-school Association.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD TOUR

WORLD ideas were uppermost in the minds of the delegates to the World's Sunday-school Convention held last month at Rome. World evangelization was the ideal toward which their projects were shaped, the most novel of which was a Sunday-school commission organized to make a tour round the world. This journey, says a correspondent to the London *Daily News* (May 28), "is to be on a gigantic scale, and," the writer continues, "as several American millionaires are interested, it will undoubtedly be carried through." The scheme is outlined in these words:

"It is proposed to leave New York in December, 1908, in one of the finest ships that can be chartered. The maximum number of delegates will be five hundred, of whom more than fifty are already booked. The vessel will pick up the British delegation at Gibraltar. The party will then proceed to Cairo, where a convention will be held, thence in turn to Colombo, Bombay, Shanghai, Korea, and Tokyo, returning by way of the Pacific to San Francisco. At each place a stay of at least one week will be made, and a State convention held, to which all the Sunday-school workers and missionaries within easy reach will be invited.

"The sanguine hope of the organizers is that the tour will culminate in a great interstate gathering at Washington, when a scheme will be launched for raising ten million dollars for the world's evangelization."

Another "world-wide" project accomplished at the Convention was the formation of a World's Sunday-school association to embrace every national and interstate union in the world. Of this association the Rev. F. B. Meyer, of England, was elected the first president. It is proposed to obtain an act of incorporation which shall be registered in Great Britain and America, empowering the Association to hold property and administer funds. Further details are given as follows:

"The government of the Association is to be vested in a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, the ex-presidents, six members from the United States, six from Great Britain, two from Canada, and not less than ten from other parts of the world. The aim of the Association is to improve the methods of organization and instruction in Sunday-schools throughout the world, to promote the formation of Sunday-school unions and associations of unions, to hold conventions, gather information concerning the condition of Sunday-schools in every part of the world by correspondence, visitation, and other methods, and to publish the same for the benefit of all.

"Immediate action will be taken for stimulating and developing the work in the Empires of China, India, Japan, Korea, and in the Philippine Islands. The work in the three latter countries will be under the special care and supervision of the American section of the Association. India is to be a special field of the British section, working through the Indian Sunday-school Union. China is to be placed under the care of both sections, with specially defined limits for each, the respective fields of labor to be subsequently determined by the Executive Committee.

"This new departure is of the highest importance. It makes the English-speaking Christian the supreme factor in the Sunday-schools of the world. For the first time in its history it makes the Sunday-school responsible for the world's evangelization. There is a good deal of American money and American push behind the scheme."

Mr. George T. B. Davis has furnished to many American religious weeklies an account of the main features of the recent Convention. The secular press of America, however, contrary to that of Britain, contained no reports of the Convention, a fact commented upon adversely by some religious journals. The most interesting features of the session, says Mr. Davis, were the reports of the delegates from the different countries telling of Sunday-school conditions in those lands. We read:

"It was seen from these reports that in numerous Latin, Slavic, and heathen countries the Sunday-school has not as yet gained a large foothold. For example:

"In Belgium there are only 2,300 scholars enrolled in the schools; in Tunis 2,000; in Bulgaria 3,000; in Spain 6,500; in Egypt 11,391.

"In many other countries the number in the Sunday-schools is large and the work is growing and developing at an astonishing rate.

"In Japan there are 64,000 in the schools; in France 67,000; in India 300,000; in Germany 900,000; in Great Britain 2,250,000 in Free-Church schools, and 7,000,000 altogether, but not all are affiliated with the Association. Last comes America with about 14,000,000.

"In making his report Mr. William N. Hartshorn, the chairman of the International Executive Committee, said in part:

"'I am to speak for the army of 14,000,000 Sunday-school workers in the United States. Our God whom we worship is none other than the Lord God of Israel; our creed, the Sermon on the Mount; our practise, the twelfth of Romans; our spirit, that of the Christ; our purpose, that of service. Our vision for organized work in the township, the county, the State, the nation, and in the world will not be realized until the isolated and discouraged school in every country has come into sympathetic and helpful relations to the Sunday-schools that have wise leadership. God is swinging wide open to the Sunday-school workers of the world the door of opportunity.'

"The estimated population of the United States is about.. 85,000,000
Children of school age, 5 to 18..... 23,000,000
Number of Sabbath-schools..... 150,000
Number of officers and teachers..... 1,500,000
Number of scholars..... 13,000,000
Total enrolment, about..... 14,000,000
Per cent. of population enrolled in the United States.... 17"

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LETTERS AND ART

JOHN BURROUGHS REPLIES

THE "retort courteous" to Mr. Long, the imputed "nature-faker," comes from Mr. John Burroughs instead of President Roosevelt. Mr. Burroughs (in an interview published in the New York *Times*, June 9) desires "not to be quoted as charging Mr. Long with conscious falsehood," but gives the reporter the impression that he has no faith whatever in Mr. Long's capacity as a naturalist. Not only does Mr. Burroughs discredit the remarkable stories about the wolf that killed a bull caribou "by a quick snap under the stag's chest just behind the forelegs, where the heart lay," about the woodcock that set its own broken leg in clay and stood on the other while the clay hardened, and the pet coon which killed a chicken and buried the feathers to conceal its act; he also certifies to the scientific value of the President's knowledge of wild animals, and absolves him from the guilt of bloodthirstiness. This charge against the head of the nation was substantially implied in the words of Mr. Long quoted in our last issue. Concerning the President we have this assurance:

"Mr. Roosevelt knows wild nature as very few men indeed know it. He is a hunter and he is a naturalist. He has been in the wilds a great deal more than Mr. Long has been, and he has learned more things about the habits of the wild beasts than Mr. Long has ever learned or imagined—and he has imagined a great many things indeed. It is absurd for Long to charge that he is a killer of animals only. He does kill game, as Long himself does, but he is also a student and an observer of the beasts. Long says he goes out with horses and dogs and guns, and never gets within three hundred yards of a beast. When we were in the Yellowstone, the President went out one day all alone and spent the day watching the elk, creeping as close as fifty yards. It was an illustation of what has been a lifelong habit of Mr. Roosevelt.

"Mr. Long has collected a lot of what he represents as bloodthirsty passages out of the President's books. He passes over hundreds of pages of matter which would have been very far from his purpose. He doesn't quote such incidents as one in which Mr. Roosevelt finds a deer struggling through the snow, and, going up, pats the animal and speaks to him encouragingly, singularly unfaithful, for the moment, to that brutal instinct which Mr. Long ascribes to him. . . . He is one of the most kindhearted of men. He knows and loves the animals with a more discerning and intelligent love than that of Mr. Long. I dare say he would kill a bear for the sake of sport to-day. Any man with the nerve would. Mr. Roosevelt has faced grizzlies alone and killed them. It is rubbish, this talk of the scouts and dogs that will not let him get near the beasts."

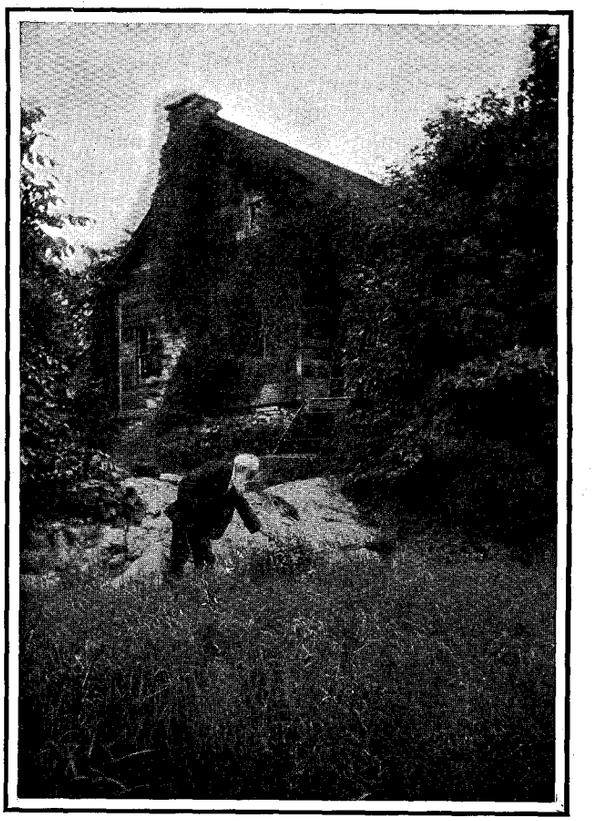
Mr. Burroughs is not impressed by the array of affidavits that are offered by Mr. Long. The men who sign them are no more to be trusted, he thinks, than the sworn statements themselves, which belong to the class that have earned the epithet to "lie like an affidavit." The crux of the matter, Mr. Burroughs thinks, lies in Mr. Long's apparent ignorance of Darwin, and his consequent neglect of the scientific truth of the slow development of instinct in animals. Taking up the woodcock story, Mr. Burroughs applies to it a "Darwinian" interpretation in these words:

"Now, it is conceivable that if woodcocks, through some peculiarity of anatomy or environment, were peculiarly subject to broken legs; if, moreover, their habitat was a region with a soil of stiff clay, it is, I say, conceivable that under such circumstances woodcocks might after the lapse of ages learn to smear clay on their broken legs and correct the fracture. I don't believe it would happen, but it possibly might. But an absolutely essential factor in the evolution of such an instinct would be the circumstance that all woodcocks for innumerable generations had broken their legs so frequently and regularly as to make the development of this exalted surgical instinct a necessity for existence.

"Now, this is not the case. Mr. Long does not claim that it is. What, then, is his claim? His claim is that an individual woodcock was endowed with the power of reason to such an extent that, reflecting upon the process of osteogenesis, remembering the function of the periosteum, recognizing the necessity of adventitious support for and encouragement of the bone tissue while the reunion of the fracture was under way, being familiar furthermore with the qualities of clay, especially its lack of cohesion unless mixt with fibrous susbtances, its tendency to harden in the air and to disintegrate in water—taking into consideration, moreover, the fact that repose must be secured for the molecules of the clay compound till the action of the air upon it was complete—the woodcock, I say, thus reasoning, conceived and executed the surgical feat which Dr. Long had the happiness to witness.

"I don't believe it. No man in his senses is called upon to believe it, whether the tale is told by a solitary habitual romancer or sworn to in a stack of affidavits."

Mr. Long, thinks the naturalist of Slabsides, greatly exaggerates what he calls the individuality of animals of the same species.



Photograph by Clifton Johnhon. By courtesy of "Putman's Monthly."

JOHN BURROUGHS, AT HIS HOME, "SLABSIDES."

He defends the President against Mr. Long's charge of bloodthirstiness, and practically reasserts all that Mr. Roosevelt said about Mr. Long's misstatements of wild life.

This is a fault of nature-observers of which the President, also, we are told, is guilty. Allowing for minor variations, all animals of a given tribe kill their game in the same way. Wolves and dogs, he declares, kill their big game by "seizing the nose or throat or by an attack in the rear." Continuing, Mr. Burroughs takes this position:

"I reject absolutely the theory that any individual wolf does vary this course to the extent of pouncing on the deer's back or biting it beneath the chest so as to try to reach the heart. Through long ages of experience each race of flesh-eating animals has learned the best way, considering their weapons and their organization, of capturing their prey, and they all do it that way. Now the way Mr. Long describes his wolf as doing is not the best way; it is simply an impossible way, and I could accept no man's word or affidavit on the affirmative of that subject till I had had a chance to cross-question him. It is so much easier to believe he

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saw incorrectly or for some reason may be trying to deceive me than to believe such a thing. I should doubt the evidence of my own eyes till I saw the feat repeated two or three times."

Mr. Burroughs denies emphatically that loons run races and applaud the victor or that orioles build nests in the "best style of ornithological architectural art—a well-shaped bag of entangled strings fastened to a piece of a bough by cords and guyed by two other cords stretching to another branch." Assertions of such facts are to be found in Mr. Long's books, the general credibility of whose author Mr. Burroughs states in these final words which we take from his interview:

"I don't want to discuss the man's honesty. You must allow for the possibility of incorrect observation, the stimulus of expectation, desire, and unconscious determination to see certain things, for the unreliability of memory, and especially for the unreliability of testimony from others on matters of this sort. On that point remark this:

"Mr. Long is always seeking the extraordinary and the sensational. That is what makes his books sell and gives him the sort of popularity he desires. He is an utter stranger to the spirit of the scientific naturalist who wants to learn the exact truth, the complete truth, and not the exceptional or strikingly picturesque thing. Mr. Long hears a wild-animal story. He thinks it over, and does not see why it might not be true. Some day in the woods he sees something which awakens in his mind the slumbering consciousness of that story. His kindled imagination does the rest; he sees the drama he has been dreaming of enacted before him. He is not observing coolly to see the simple facts; he is looking to see the impossible incident he has been told of—and he sees it. He doesn't take a camera along, I believe. If he did, his books would be much thinner—and less exciting at that."

TOO MUCH ADVERTISING—The excessive employment of "advanced" advertising methods is charged as the chief cause of the financial failure of the Sothern-Marlowe theatrical engagement recently closed in London. According to the London papers one expedient of the press-agent was to provide motor-cars for the "sandwich-men" who ordinarily carry the advertisements in a procession along the street. While this novel resort astonished the "West End," it somehow failed to lure its denizens to the theater. Other devices of this resourceful but expensive press-agent are stated and commented upon by the Boston *Herald:*

"The press-agent has arrived at the conclusion that publicity of any kind is certain to attract increased attention to the organization he is paid to boom. Consequently he hands out 'copy' by the ream in which the leading actor and actress figure in all kinds

A GENUINE AMERICAN OPERA.

Mr. Hammerstein, J. M. Barrie, and Victor Herbert collaborating on "Peter-Pan," an opera for the next season at the Manhattan.
—Anderson in the New York *World.*

of undignified poses. That publicity material often includes articles on every subject under the sun, purporting to be written by the stars themselves. Apparently these methods have been followed in connection with the Sothern-Marlowe tour, and they have caused a large amount of adverse criticism.

"If the moral of all these is taken to heart by theatrical press-agents in this country, the tour will have served a useful purpose. It is high time that our leading actors and actresses set themselves against the dubious methods which are too often resorted to in the interests of their publicity. Reliable facts about their stage career are always sure of publication and appeal naturally to thousands of readers. But when the public is dosed to repletion as to what Miss —— thinks is the best novel, or how she behaved when she was introduced at court or the Vatican, or where Mr. —— spends his vacation, and what kind of walking-stick he prefers, it is time the waste-paper basket were called into requisition. That is the kind of publicity which helps to degrade alike the drama and its exponents."

A HUDSON-RIVER SCHOOL OF OPERA

MADAME LILLIAN NORDICA is announced as the newest aspirant to the ranks of the operatic impresarios. Her plans for the foundation of an American Institute of Music, combining a school of operatic instruction with the features of the great Wagner Theater at Baireuth, are being eagerly discust both here and in Europe. Already, it is reported, the singer has bought at a cost of $100,000 a tract of land on the Hudson not far from Ossining, where the institution will be established. She has recently sailed for Europe to enlist the cooperation of the director of the Prinz Regenten Theater at Munich in the organization of the enterprise. Walter Damrosch, it is rumored, will later be its director. Madame Nordica is reported to have given voice to her purposes in these words:

"Call my object philanthropic or what you may, but the idea of founding here in my own country an American Baireuth has been my life's ambition. All the years I have been singing I have dreamed of such an institution. Now I am able financially to start this great project, which I know will be an institution which after I am dead will continue to grow and enlighten the people of this country, who are now awakening to the benefits to be derived from a musical education such as was not dreamed of ten years ago."

Some details of the plan so far published are given as follows by the New York *Times:*

"The location which will probably be chosen is admirably adapted to the needs of the situation. The twenty acres lie high above the river and command a view over forty miles of country. The slope is such as to afford a natural amphitheater, and on this will be built the Nordica Festival House, with a seating capacity of two thousand persons. It will be arranged, according to present plans, so that in clear weather the roof may be thrown back and the performances given virtually in the open air. It is this structure particularly which will take the form of the Wagner Festival Theater, and it will constitute the central building of the group to be erected at the institute. Here will be given from May to October Wagner operas, oratorios, and symphonies, with the greatest artists of Europe as the performers.

"For the first year, according to Madame Nordica's intentions, the Festival Theater will be given over to Wagner opera exclusively, and she will herself appear in many of her favorite rôles, but thereafter there will be an intermixture of the other schools of opera, for the reason, among others, that the educational features of the institute are to be made as comprehensive as possible. The general scale of prices will be popular, with the idea of making it possible for people in ordinary circumstances to avail themselves frequently of the opportunities afforded to hear the world's best music, but there will be twenty-five boxes to be subscribed for at fancy prices, as in the case of the Metropolitan and Manhattan opera-houses.

"Aside from the opera, however, the oratorios and symphonies which are to be a part of the regular offering of the institute will be chosen with particular reference to obtaining popular patronage. On Saturdays and Sundays during the season special programs designed to interest the many are to be arranged, and it is

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believed that special transportation rates will be afforded, which will facilitate this part of the plan.

"As for the rest, the grounds are to be laid out in the form of a huge oval with dormitories for students, a building devoted to lecture-rooms and kindred accommodations, a club for the holders of boxes and other patrons of means who can afford such luxury, and a restaurant, planned after the café at Baireuth and accommodating many hundreds of persons. The architect, who has not yet been definitely determined upon, will be an American.

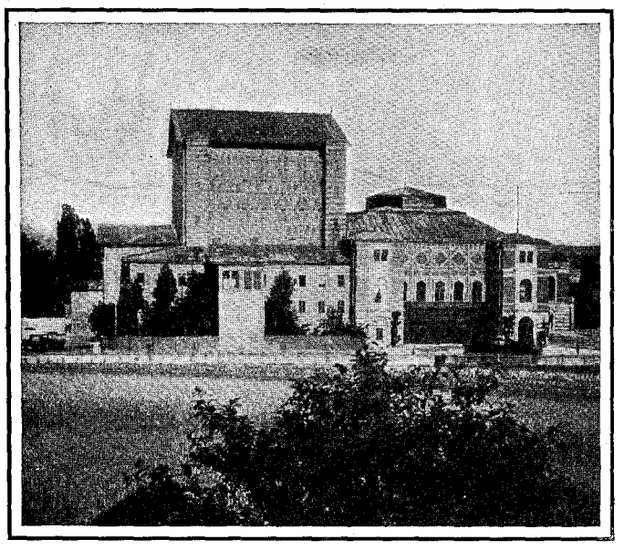
"As a place for the study of music it is understood to be Madame Nordica's intention that the institute shall supplant some of the European schools in the training of American singers for opera and oratorio work. She believes that the rate of expense can be brought to a basis which will permit almost any American of the requisite ability to enroll, and she will undertake to bring here for the summer sessions the best teachers from the other side of the Atlantic, who will naturally be attracted by the opportunity to make more money than their vocation affords on the Continent."

The Rochester *Post Express*, which voices the hope that Madame Nordica may "live, not only to see its completion, but to delight her admirers by repeating within its walls the impersonations of *Isolde* and *Brunhild* which have made her one of the greatest exponents of Wagner of our time," adds these words of confident interest in the singer's plans:

"Nordica is not only an artist; she has the American woman's talent for affairs. She has enlisted the practical interest of men and women of wealth and she expresses the hope—and every lover of art will say 'Amen' to it—that she may live to see this great institution grow until it has no rival."

The Detroit *Journal* calls the project "a tremendous conception, but an exquisite one," and thinks that "with the prestige and force of this rare woman and the resources to which art in America can appeal," it is by no means an impossibility. It remarks further:

"A center of music where the highest ideals are striven for; where the best instruction, the worthiest efforts, alone prevail; where there are no scheming impresarios, shoddy 'patrons,' and snobbish critics; where it is honest effort and art for art's sake—that indeed would be the highest possible fulfilment for which an age of affectation and humbuggery could hope. Who shall say the tremendous and subtle influence which the culture and appreciation of good music exert upon the morals of a nation! This gifted and beautiful American daughter should not be left alone to achieve this great work. The wealth of the country that professes interest in the beautiful should take some of the burden from her shoulders. Hers alone should be the suggestion and the presiding genius."



THE RICHARD WAGNER FESTIVAL OPERA-HOUSE AT BAIREUTH,
Which Madame Nordica promises to reproduce on the banks of the Hudson, in which to hold summer seasons of German opera.

The exuberant Mr. Hammerstein, when asked the other day in Paris what he thought of Madame Nordica's scheme, turned aside from his occupation of hitching his wagon to operatic stars, to declare the diva's purpose "a dream, a pure dream, a sheer dream." "I hope," he added, "Madame Nordica will wake up from her dreams before they have cost her all her salary."

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MADAME LILLIAN NORDICA,
One of the world's greatest interpreters of Wagner opera. She plans to found a school for operatic instruction with a staff of the best European instructors.

The New York *Times* of June 9 publishes the opinions of Prof. Xavier Scharwenka, the director of the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory in Berlin, and Leopold Godowsky, the piano virtuoso, who recently lived in Chicago, but has now returned to Europe. The former said:

"The Baireuth idea is admirable if Madame Nordica were really qualified to carry it out on a scale of sufficient bigness. Any attempt to produce a second-rate or mediocre imitation of Germany's historic Baireuth would, however, make America ludicrous. It is naturally impossible to found a second Baireuth in the United States unless America can simultaneously produce a second Wagner. It is not so much the excellence of operatic productions, but the historic atmosphere, the *milieu*, etc., which give the Bavarian village its uniqueness.

"The chief drawback is the fact that European teachers will not likely be willing to settle permanently in America, hence there is the disadvantage of continually changing the faculty. As far as the tide of American students to Europe is concerned, Germany decidedly has nothing to fear from the idea of an American Baireuth."

Mr. Godowsky thinks the project destined to failure. He declares that what America needs for the furtherance of her musical culture is not opera, but chamber and instrumental music; and that the site to be chosen, should such a scheme be seriously mooted, ought to be accessible to the less moneyed classes of the West and the Middle West. Wealthy New-Yorkers can easily go to Europe. Moreover, "no American music institution can ever acquire the prestige attaching to European institutions," he asserts, "even tho equal in excellence. As soon as Madame Nordica's intended staff of European teachers was settled in America their glamor as masters would be lost."

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SHALL AMERICA EDUCATE CHINA?

NOW that China has zealously turned to the acquisition of Western learning, the selection of a teacher becomes a vital problem. In the short period since 1900, when she first adopted to the new learning, China has found out that Japan is inadequate as a mentor. She has determined, therefore, it is reported, to send no more students to that country. No successor to her neighbor has been definitely chosen, but most Americans in China, and many Chinese, feel that special effort should be put forth to secure for American colleges the students formerly sent to Japan. So declares Mr. William T. Ellis in his letter of June 2 printed in the New York *Tribune*. A well-defined movement looking toward this end is being pushed, he asserts, both in China and in America. The success of the students educated in America at the last civil-service examination seems to warrant a belief in the feasibility of the project. We read further:

"Many persons favor setting aside the $20,000,000 Boxer indemnity for the education of Chinese students. Certainly the nation which trains these young men will be the dominant influence in China a few years hence.

"As rapidly as possible, China's Japanese teachers are being dispensed with, and the nation is in no mood to put other foreigners in their places. At this point arises the most serious difficulty confronting new China; she has not men competent to manage the schools. Everybody realizes that the new schools, which have everywhere sprung up like mushrooms, are inadequately manned, and that much of the education is of the most superficial character. Still the demand on every side is for education; high and low have come to regard education as the magic remedy for all of the nation's ills. So every foreign trained student is immediately placed in a position of responsibility and authority.

"Nor is the new education carried on only by schools; public reading-rooms and lecture halls have been opened by the Government, by private citizens, and by missions, and here the people gather to hear the news of the day—the whole world's news—read and explained. The number of newspapers has increased immensely, and in Peking there is one devoted exclusively to courageous cartoons on current events, which has a high educational value, even tho it at times manifests a somewhat revolutionary tendency. One of the difficulties which the Government finds in this new educational movement is the use which revolutionists make of it; a large percentage of the students are revolutionists; the number of antidynastic societies is greatly on the increase, as is the revolutionary and reform spirit generally."

Some account of China's educational revolution, particularly as applied to her reform in the civil-service examinations, was given in THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 18. The universality of the new educational interest is indicated by Mr. Ellis as follows:

"With the passing of the old examination system, there has come into existence a national board of education. Provincial governors are required to foster education of all grades in their territory. An imperial decree has ordered that temples may be taken and used for schools; so that in many places the venerable buildings which for centuries reechoed with the chants of the priests now are vocal with the voices of young students. Universities, colleges, high schools, have sprung into existence, almost overnight, in all parts of the nation. The best informed observers of Chinese affairs can scarcely keep track of the rise and progress of the schools. A Young Men's Christian Association secretary says that he is frequently receiving invitations to athletic competitions from schools which he did not know existed. Wherever one goes in China he finds the military uniform of the students of the higher schools."

Japan thought to dominate the education of the new China and apparently was in the best position to do so; but in this purpose she has so far failed, as Mr. Ellis shows:

"She had recently created for herself the educational appliances needed by a nation trying to encompass Western learning in bulk; her books and charts were in the Chinese text. She had a valuable store of experience. Thus, the educational museum in Tien-Tsin, which has displaced an old temple, contains chiefly Japanese charts, pictures, and models to show physical science, geography, botany, zoology, history, biography, manufacture, and the manner of life, work, and recreation of the West. For it must be remembered that China knew as little of universal history as she knew of electricity; much that an Occidental child absorbs unconsciously has to be taught to the adult Chinese student.

"China has few foreign teachers in her government schools, but most of these are Japanese. (And the Westerner should remember that the Japanese is as truly a 'foreigner' in China as is the Britisher or the American.) Now, however, the complaint is going up that the Japanese teachers, while cheaper and more accessible than men from the West, are themselves but pupils with only superficial learning. Thirteen thousand Chinese students have been studying in Tokyo during the last year, but, in addition to being a hotbed of revolutionary sentiment and of gross immorality, this Chinese student body in Japan is not receiving a thorough education. At the Government examinations last fall, out of nearly one hundred men examined, most of whom had been educated in Japan, not one of the latter passed, while the five who stood at the head had been educated in America. It is now the Government's intention, high officials have informed me, to send no more students to Japan."

WOMEN IN FRENCH FICTION

THE novelists most talked of in France to-day are three women. They are the Comtesse de Noailles, Gérard d'Houville, and Marcelle Tinayre, and the problems with which they deal are almost exclusively feminine, as we see in the following brief summary of their work given in *Poet-Lore* (Spring Number) by Prof. Curtis Hidden Page of the department of Romance languages at Columbia University:

"The Comtesse de Noailles is also well known as a poet, especially for her 'Cœur Innombrable.' Marcel Prévost, who does not admit the superiority of women in the novel, assigns her the first rank in poetry. 'France to-day,' he says, 'has no greater poet than the Comtesse de Noailles.' This seems, to say the least, somewhat exaggerated. Those who wish to judge for themselves may find some examples of her work in a series of eleven important poems published by the last number of the *Revue de Paris* (December 15), and an example, also, of the way in which poetry is treated by the best French reviews, as contrasted with its treatment in our American magazines. Her most important novels are 'La nouvelle Espérance,' 'Le Visage émerveillé,' and 'La Domination' (C. Lévy). Perhaps Mr. Prévost, in giving her the first rank as a poet, wishes to divert attention from her work in his own particular field, in which she is a formidable rival—the detailed analysis of women's emotions. Gérard d'Houville gives rather, in 'L'Inconstante' and 'L'Esclave,' pictures of the passionate woman entirely dominated by her love, stopping for no self-analysis, hesitating at no obstacle. Marcelle Tinayre is the most talented and the most serious of the three, and is fast coming to be regarded as one of the chief figures in contemporary French literature. Her third novel, 'Hellé,' was crowned by the French Academy; in it she gives the picture of a young girl brought up as a thorough pagan, both in taste and principles, by her uncle and guardian, a Greek scholar, who despises the asceticism of medieval Christianity and its legacies to modern life; of her momentary love for a young Parisian poet with ideas like her own; and of her final conquest by a strong and thoroughly modern man whose life is devoted to the cause of social reform. 'L'Oiseau d'Orage,' published a year later, is the not uncommon story of a woman who, wearied and disillusioned by the selfishness of her lover, goes back to her husband as her natural master and her refuge and safeguard. 'La Maison du Péché' is perhaps Madame Tinayre's masterpiece. It is also of particular interest to-day as showing the contrast between liberalism and the old religious ideas in a typical French country town; and may be especially recommended to Americans who do not understand the conditions of the present struggle between church and state in France. But it is naturally her last novel, 'La Rebelle,' which has aroused the most discussion, since it is a serious study of the modern woman, emancipated and self-supporting, and frankly in rebellion against the conventions of society."

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CURRENT POETRY

When All the World Was White with Flowers.

BY MADISON CAWEIN.

When all the world was white with flowers,
And Springtime, in her sun-built bowers,
Stood smiling 'mid her handmaid Hours,
Who robed her white for bridal;
Somewhere between the golden sands
And purple hills of Folly's lands,
Love, with a laugh, let go our hands—
The Love that never understands—
And left our sides to idle.

When all the world was red with doom,
And Autumn, in her frost-carved room,
Bent darkly o'er the gipsy loom
Of mem'ries she was weaving;
Who knocked at night upon our door?
All travel-worn and pale and poor?—
Who entered to our hearth once more?—
The Love, now wiser than before,
Our Love we found there grieving.
—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (June).

Ben Jonson.

BY A. HUGH FISHER.

There was a fight in Hogsden Field
The gallows nearly won the victor
But luck preserved and fortune kneeled
To him she chose for London's lictor.

In youth he carried bricks in hods
With Homer hidden in his pocket:
Later he bore satiric rods,
And every nail he saw, would knock it.

With russet rotten-apple face
And one eye than the other bigger,
All that his body lacked in grace
His mind displayed in wit and vigor.

He wore a clumsy coachman's coat
Among the fops, and mended breeches:
In neither what he wore or wrote
Bowed he to either power or riches.

And tho he called old Bess divine
He squared it with his true opinions,
And followed "Cynthia's" flattering line
A thousand lashes for her minions.

Behold him in Paul's middle aisle
Noting the boots of Bobadils
And studying with tolerant smile
Embroidered shirts and colored frills.

Watching with every sense, his ear
More keen than fining choristers
Ready the slightest sound to hear,
Notes the sharp clink of silver spurs.

Coxcomb and cutpurse, idlers, fools
He reads the world here—market—church
And sees, where sanctuary rules,
Love and religion in the lurch.

While mighty Will's immortal pen
Mankind for all the ages shows
That man must read the works of Ben
Who'd boast that Shakespeare's times he knows.

At night he'd join that brightest throng
That ever laughed with mortal breath
Where wit went hand in hand with song
And at the Mermaid vanquished death.

Two things he loved beyond compare—
Ah! would that both as much were mine!
That I his wit as well might share
As praise of old Canary wine!
—*From The Academy* (London).

The hotter the day and the dustier the course, the more you appreciate a shower-bath, after the game is over.

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Cover yourself from head to heels with the Ivory Soap lather. Then, turn the taps and let the water descend on you in refreshing showers.

There! Look at yourself! You are a new man! Your eyes sparkle. Every nerve in your body tingles and your skin is as smooth as satin.

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It ought to be in all of them. It would be if golfers who appreciate the importance of pure soap would insist on it.

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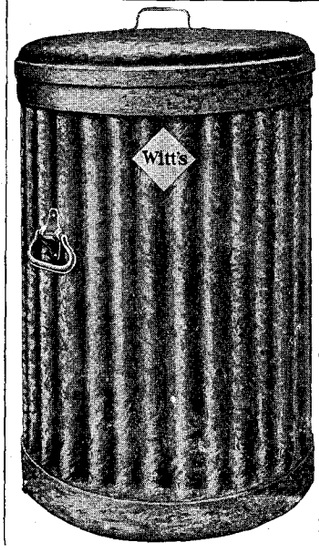

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If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

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PERSONAL

Senator John T. Morgan.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who died in Washington on Tuesday of last week, stood second on the roll of Senators both in age and in length of service. Mr. Pettus, who has been for many years his colleague, is three years older and Senator Allison, of Iowa, has served four years longer. Tho nominally a Democrat in politics it is a matter of comment even in the Republican papers that throughout his long service, Mr. Morgan was seldom accused of partizan action. "He differed constantly with colleagues of his own party,' says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "and never yielded his independence of judgment under party pressure" His ability as statesman and orator is declared by the press to have placed him among the great men of the Senate. To quote once more from the tribute paid him by *The Tribune:*

He was a statesman, not a partizan; and among his associates from the South, many of them still smarting under sectional grievances, he was distinguished for a certain breadth of vision and freedom from factional smallness and bitterness. He was an intense and ardent American, and his best work in the Senate was done in the promotion of great national causes and projects.

His chief claim to remembrance will undoubtedly rest on his long and determined advocacy of the construction at national cost of a waterway across the Central-American isthmus. He labored for years to enlist the support of Congress for the Nicaraguan enterprise, and more than any other man in public life he kept alive the idea of penetrating the isthmus and uniting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts as a measure of military defense as well as a stimulus to American commerce. He opposed the selection of the Panama route and died unconvinced that the abandonment of the Nicaragua line was not a strategic blunder. But his missionary work in the interest of an isthmian waterway, as such, can not easily be overvalued. He was also an advocate of liberal river and harbor improvements in all sections of the United States; and in spite of the natural inclination of Southern leaders to resist the creation of new States at the North he heartily favored the admission of the States along the Canadian line from Minnesota to the Pacific, as dictated by sound national policy. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and as leading minority member of that committee *The Tribune* has often had occasion to commend his enlightened and patriotic leadership.

As an orator Mr. Morgan was unique. He got the reputation of making over-long speeches, and he often abused the patience of his hearers. But at his best he united fluency and copiousness of style with exceptional felicity of phrase, and his eloquence became truly captivating because it was charged with intelligence, feeling, and imagination. By his death the Senate has lost a real orator and a strong and useful leader.

On this matter of the length of Mr. Morgan's speeches, the New York *Evening Post* remarks: "If his speeches seemed interminable, it was because the knowledge of the questions they treated was prodigious, and he was unwilling to leave unsaid anything that could possibly help to convince his colleagues or the public." The New York *Sun* contributes this:

Senator Morgan was one of the great orators of the Upper House. Age did not dim his faculties or wither the infinite variety of his topics. He was able to speak interestingly and at indefinite length upon almost any subject that could be brought before the Senate, and the range of his information was extraordinary.

It was Senator Morgan who held the long-distance speaking record of the Senate. Just as the Fifty-seventh Congress was passing into history he made that record and killed the asset currency bill,

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beloved of Senator Aldrich, who shared with Senator Hale the leadership of the Senate.

It was the last night but one of a very eventful session. Senator Morgan had been speaking almost every day for two weeks on the question of the isthmian canal. It was estimated by close observers and the Senate stenographers that altogether he had spoken more than 200,000 words on that one topic.

Hour after hour he held the floor, and when he had documents to be read he read them himself instead of sending them to the clerk. It was thought that he would never stop on the canal and that he could not possibly have anything to say on any other measure, especially one so intricate as the Aldrich financial bill. Senator Morgan surprized and astounded every one.

He arose from the old seat of Oliver P. Morton and calmly informed the Senate that he desired to speak briefly on the Aldrich bill. Then every Senator on the Republican side knew that it was all over. Before Senator Morgan finished, Senator Aldrich threw up his hands and admitted the defeat of his bill.

Caruso's Story of His Own Life.—When he was fifteen years old, Enrico Caruso first sang for money, at the rate of twenty cents a day. Now he receives something more than two thousand dollars an evening, and he doesn't have to sing anywhere near so long for that money as he did for his twenty cents in the church of Sant' Anna alla Paludi in Naples. In *The Sunday Magazine* he tells briefly the story of his life. Continuing from the point where he narrates his church-singing experience, we read:

One dear lady, imprest with my voice and with every confidence in my future, arranged for me to go to a singing-teacher so that I would get proper training in the use of the voice. I had taken possibly ten lessons when to my consternation something happened to my voice. At first I contemplated suicide, then I thought of the mechanical table, and all the while I carefully avoided my lonely patroness and her friends. One day I was going up a back street—I must have been at the very bottom of my well of despair—when a hand fell upon my shoulder, and a merry voice chided me for having avoided those that had taken such an interest in me. It was the barytone Messiani. To him I was compelled to confide my misery and its origin.

Ah, how sympathetic he was! "Poor little shaffer! You used your voice too much for so young a pipe. Come with me to my studio; you must have some place to go," he said.

When we got there he asked me to sing, that he might judge if I had indeed ruined my voice.

And sing I did. As I sang, Messiani at first looked

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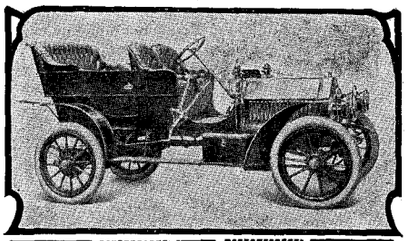

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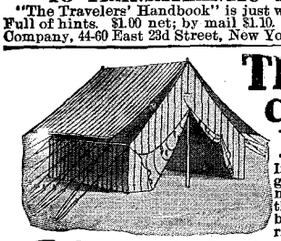

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surprized, then burst into a great laugh—a merry, aggravating laugh. If ever in my life I have been near to committing murder, it was that afternoon. All that saved me was lack of a weapon. As it was, I hurled a brass candlestick at him, and was hysterically searching the apartment for a suitable weapon.

Seeing my anger, he addrest me: "Cease, my boy! It is cruel of me not to explain. Your voice is grand. It has changed. You are now a man. I will give you a card to Vergine, and he will make you."

So I went to Vergine. He tried my voice, and said that while it was of good opera quality, it was not of sufficient volume for opera. He with much reluctance prophesied that I could not earn more than four hundred francs a month; but on account of his great regard for Messiani he would take me for four years if I would sign a contract, as he couldn't be bothered unless I would stay the whole term.

I gladly agreed. The contract read that I was to pay twenty-five per cent. of my earnings for five years of engagements; but little did I appreciate that I was binding myself to another Shylock. Truth to tell, he taught me much regarding the use of the voice, but he never encouraged, never disclosed, the fact that I had a voice worthy of serious consideration. Upon the termination of my contract to study, he gave me much advice, then reminded me that I owed him twenty-five per cent. of all my receipts. Even then I did not appreciate what I had signed.

I soon obtained an engagement in the opera-house at Naples, and achieved some success. On all paydays my Shylock was on hand to receive his percentage. The interest of the manager was eventually aroused, and I showed him my contract.

"Why," he said, "you will have to work for this skinflint the rest of your life. Your contract reads so that you will have to sing for him five years of actual singing. Days that you earn nothing do not count." My indignant manager figured that this would occupy me until the age of fifty.

Finally I decided to see a lawyer. He advised me to stop payment, which I did. Shylock took the case to court, and luckily for me the courts were as wise as Portia. I was instructed to pay twenty thousand francs besides what I had paid, and that finished him. Now, if he had not been so avaricious he might have had as his share two hundred thousand francs in the following five years; but he was too greedy, and so killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

In Italy, every man has to serve his time in the army, and shortly after this incident I was called upon. Happily for me, my military duties were short-lived, for I drew the attention of the commander of the regiment. He had heard me sing in the barracks, where I practised in my leisure.

The Major questioned me closely one day, and, having great regard for my voice, made my duties for the period of active service very light. He also advised me as to how I might be entirely exempted from active service if I had friends of influence to take up my cause.

So I started to unroll the red tape that should free me, singing all the while in the barracks, to the great delight of the soldiers and officers. My position became such in the course of time that when a popular soldier was imprisoned for some slight offense, I could obtain his freedom by volunteering to sing any song the officer on duty would care to hear.

I well remember one lovely Easter day when the officers gave a luncheon to the soldiers of the regiment. At one end of the table sat the commander, Major Nagliate; at the other end, facing him, sat Caruso.

After the luncheon, it was proposed and universally seconded that I should sing the "Wine Song" of "Cavalleria Rusticana" in honor of the Major. My song was greeted with most enthusiastic applause and cries of encore.

The Major silenced every one by raising his hand and presently rose to make a speech. What was our surprize and chagrin when he delivered a very sharp lecture directed against the regiment in general and myself in particular, saying that it was unpardonable to compel me to sing at each beck and whim, and criminal to request it after a meal, and that I was a fool and didn't deserve the gift I held so lightly,

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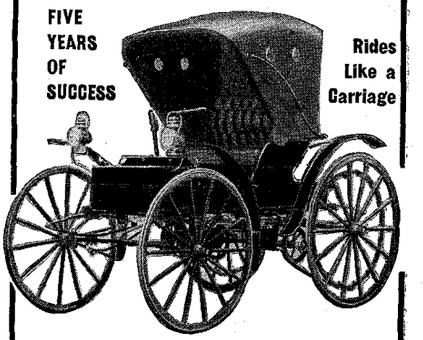

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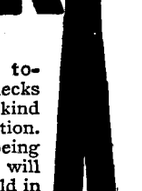

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and that if in the future there was a repetition he would not only put in irons the person, regardless of rank, who compelled me to sing, but he would punish me too.

I was in the barracks for two months altogether, and released when my brother volunteered to serve out the time in my stead.

On release I was engaged for a season of opera at Caserta, and from this time on my operatic career has simply been the case of being lifted from one round of the ladder to the next.

After singing in one Italian city after another, I went to Egypt; from there back to Paris; and then to Berlin: thence to the Argentine. From there I went to Rio Janeiro, where I was honored by President Campos Galles for singing at a gala performance given in honor of the President of Argentina, who was on an official visit to the city. From Rio I went to sing in London; and now I have just finished singing a second season in New York, the greatest opera city in the world.

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Psychological moment a spoon.
A whisper a promise, and summer is o'er
And they part in hysteric despair
(But neither returns in the following June,
For fear that the other is there).
—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Made Him Independent.—THE PARSON—"Well, Tommy, how are you getting along at school?"

TOMMY—"Fine. I've got so I can write my own excuses now."—*Chicago News.*

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"Well?"
"Who was Æsop?"
"A nature faker, my son."—*Washington Herald.*

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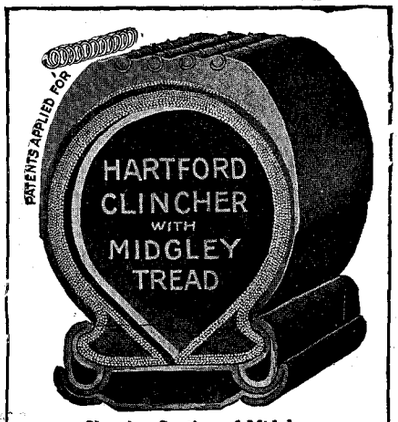

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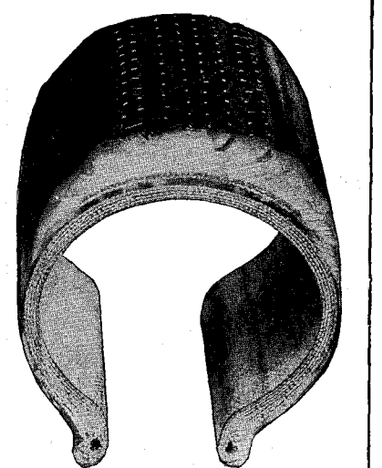

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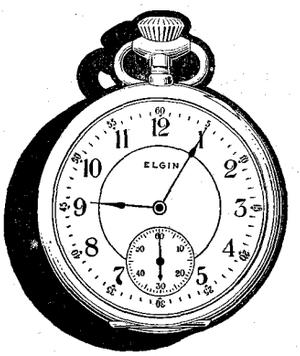

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Figuratively Speaking.—"What became of Nineveh?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"It was destroyed," said Johnny promptly.

"And what became of Tyre?"

"Punctured."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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"You kid," said little Willy Jones, "you git right off our walk
And just take care of what you do and how you act and talk;
Around this block a kid like you is better seen than heard."
And the little boy who'd just moved in he never said a word.

"I s'pose that where you was before you thought you was a lot,
And just as good as other kids—and better—like as not;
But let me tell you, right here now, that you ain't such a bird."
And the little boy who'd just moved in he never said a word.

"So understand," said Willy Jones, "don't git too fresh with us.
A kid that tries to run this town—like you—he starts a fuss,
And he get's licked, and then, you bet, he's sorry that he stirred."
And the little boy who'd just moved in he never said a word.

No, he didn't speak. But he sort of ducked his head down and after a hasty feint came in one-two and crost right to jaw and left to body advancing on dotted line as per diagram. After that he loosed a sockdologer of a right hook and chased that Jones boy clean up the alley and into his own back yard. I tell you simply there's no such thing as judging by appearances.—*Puck.*

Knew What He Was About.—Two duelists were taking the early train for Fontainebleau, their place of meeting. "A return trip," said the first duelist to the ticket-agent. "Single for me," said the second man, quietly. "Aha," blustered the other, "you are afraid you won't come back, are you? As for me, I always take a return." "I never do," said the second man. "I always take my return half from the dead man's pocket."—*Argonaut.*

Accommodating.—"I can't spare the money very well, but I'll gladly loan it you if you promise not to keep it too long."

"I solemnly swear that I'll spend every penny of it before to-morrow morning!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Rain and Church Attendance.—Bishop Sanford Olmsted, of Colorado, at a dinner in Denver, said apropos of Sabbath-breaking:

"I was talking to an Eastern clergyman the other day about his church attendance.

"'I suppose,' I said, 'that in your district rain affects the attendance considerably.'

"He smiled faintly. 'Indeed, yes,' he said. 'I hardly have a vacant seat when it is too wet for golf or motoring.'"—*Cleveland Leader.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 7.—The United States declines the good offices of France to further a convention with Japan; the text of the Franco-Japanese convention, as printed in Paris, guarantees the integrity of China and the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East.

Advices from Tokyo report that Japan will probably reject the American proposal to restrict labor immigration.

The report on Kongo conditions demanded by the parliamentary commission is made public at Brussels; it exonerates King Leopold and generally defends the methods of the administration.

June 8.—The fortieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne of Hungary is celebrated in Budapest.

June 9.—Half a million persons in the wine-growing trade meet at Montpellier, France, and decide to begin a strike of civil employees; the Mayor and entire Municipal Council of Narbonne begin the movement by resigning.

June 10.—The Eighth International Red Cross Conference begins its sessions in London.

The Franco-Japanese convention is signed in Paris by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pichon, and Minister Kurino.

The British Minister at Peking sends word that all is now quiet in the Amoy district, and that reports of the rebellion have been exaggerated.

June 11.—The French Government offers limited concessions to the wine-growers, who are revolting in Southern France.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, informs the House of Commons that he hopes to obtain for Great Britain the advantages which Germany derives under her new tariff agreement with the United States.

June 12.—Nakens and Ilaria are sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for complicity in the plot to kill the Spanish King and Queen.

Some fifty towns in the south of France are now without municipal government, the mayors and councils having joined the wine-growers' strike. No disorders are reported.

Domestic.

June 7.—Details of the payment of $5,000 to Abraham Ruef to save the licenses of French restaurants are brought out at the Schmitz trial in San Francisco.

Exceptions filed by the Standard Oil Company to the Government's suit are overruled.

June 8.—Lieut.-Col. C. G. Ayres, whose wife has been barred from the West-Point-Academy grounds, makes an attack on other officers in which he declares that the difficulties of his wife are the result of years of malice.

The National Negro League is organized in New York.

Government officials in a conference in Washington decide that E. H. Harriman can not be prosecuted criminally with success, and that he will probably escape in many proposed civil suits.

June 9.—A new Japanese movement, promoted by an alliance of the Progressives of Japan and their fellow countrymen on the Pacific Coast, designed to overthrow the present ministry and to promote anti-American demonstrations, is disclosed as a result of a recent visit of three Japanese to Washington.

Secretary Root accepts the invitation of President Diaz to be the guest of Mexico in the latter part of the summer.

June 10.—Milliken Brothers, owners of a large New-York structural-steel plant, fail with $6,500,000 liabilities. They were erecting the Pennsylvania-Railroad terminal in New York and the Singer building.

Speaking at Jamestown, President Roosevelt recommends a sweeping employers'-liability law and legislation providing inheritance and income taxes.

June 11.—Governor Hughes, of New York, vetoes the two-cent-fare bill.

June 12.—President Roosevelt arrives at his Oyster-Bay summer home, where he plans to remain until October.

Secretary Cortelyou calls on the depositary banks for $30,000,000, which he will use in redemption of Government bonds.

The Government brings suit in Philadelphia to dissolve the alleged combination of anthracite roads.

June 13.—Attorney-General Bonaparte requests information from the Massachusetts Legislature on the New Haven's proposed merger with the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, is convicted of extortion in the French-restaurant cases.

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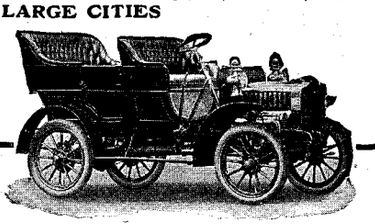

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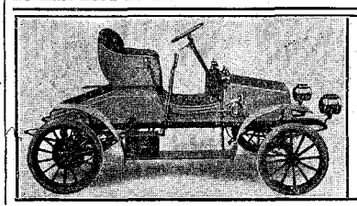

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FIVE minutes' attention a week: that's all. Then you have a light always ready the instant you turn the button and apply the match.
And such a light as it is! Soft, restful, shadowless, it floods every nook and corner of your room with daylight illumination.

It is not an intense, eye-straining white light, understand: not like the penetrating Acetylene or the green-tinged mantle light of gas or gasoline, in which each ornament stands out with staring baldness and human faces take on a ghastly, almost death-like pallor.

No, the light we are talking about is pleasant, restful and artistic in its lighting effect. There is a *sun-like suggestion* of yellow in its rays that softens the outlines and the shadows. In this "warm" pleasant light, the faces of your friends lose the disfiguring "white-light" pallor and once more take on the *natural* pink of health.

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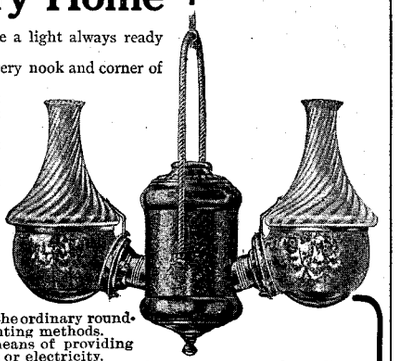

How it Works Then there is no reason why you should not have such a light.

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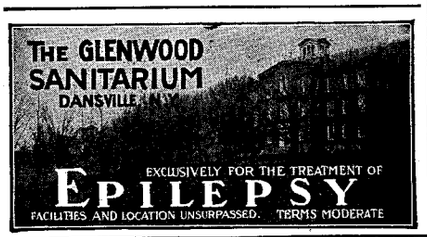

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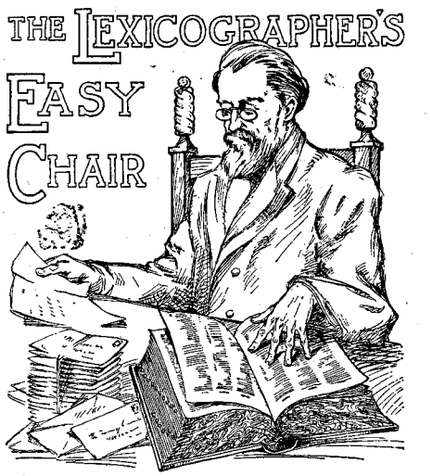

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. B. H.," Conshatta, La.—"How did the pronunciation wind with long 'i' sound come to be used for the short 'i' sound in music and poetry?"

The pronunciation wind (i as ai in aisle) was the original pronunciation of the word. It was corrupted to wĭnd (i as in pin) when the word was united with another and formed a compound, as in *windmill, windward,* etc. The corrupt pronunciation so annoyed Swift that he jeered at those who pronounced wind with the short i and mincingly remarked that he had "a great *mĭnd* to *fīnd* why you pronounce it *wīnd*."

"H. J. C.," New York.—"*A* claims that *littler* is not standard English; *B* claims it is standard and in good usage. Who is correct?"

A is correct. Altho some writers have used the forms *littler* and *littlest,* these are not recognized as good usage, being confined chiefly to dialect, to illiterate speech, or to imitations of the speech of children.

"J. M. F.," Palestine, Tex.—"I want to know the correct orthography of 'kershaw' or 'cashaw'—the cashaw-pumpkin. Can you tell me?"

Cushaw is the correct spelling used to designate the variety of crookneck squash (allied to the pumpkin) which "J. M. F." refers to.

"W. F. M.," Jackson, La.—"(1) Do liquids other than water have a maximum density temperature, *i.e.,* a temperature-point above which if heated they expand, below which if heated they contract till they reach this temperature? (2) Is it true that *argon* has been shown to be a compound? If so, what are its constituents?"

Water reaches its maximum density at 4° C. or 39.2° F., but it stands alone in this respect. This point is called unity (1,000) and is the standard for the comparison of the densities of other solids and liquids. A cubic centimeter of water at 39.2° F. weighs 1 gram and is the standard unit of the metric system. Other liquids contract if cooled to their freezing-points, and continue to contract if the temperature is reduced. Liquids other than water have no maximum density temperature; they have a specific density at a specific temperature. (2) Argon is a gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, discovered in 1894, density 20; soluble as oxygen in water, liquefies at −186.9° C., solidifies at −189.6° C. By comparing the specific heats of argon at constant pressure and at constant volume, it has been shown that a molecule of argon is made up by one single atom, and therefore it is not a compound.

"L. DeG.," Muskogee, I. T.—"Is the term *idem sonans* used correctly in the sentence 'The names Joseph Morris and Joseph Morrison may be considered idem sonans'?"

The Latin phrase *idem sonans* means "sounding the same," and in law is a test for cases of alleged misspelling. For example, in indictments and pleadings, if a name which it is material to cite is incorrectly spelled yet is homonymous with that proved in the case, it is *idem sonans.* The two names cited, not having the same sound, are not *idem sonans,* but the names James Peale and James Peel, having the same sound, are.

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Take *Shaving*—an every day necessity. Thousands who will not believe that a good safety razor is a vast improvement on the old style voluntarily endure constant bother and expense of which they could be absolutely free, but for prejudice. Either the skeptic has not tried one, or has tried the *wrong* one. There are so-called life-belts which sink, and "cures" which kill. Whether you believe it or not, a thing that is so, *is* so. Whether you believe it or not, the

"GEM" JUNIOR Safety Razor

will give a man, with the toughest beard, and the tenderest skin, as good, clean, close and pleasant a shave as could the best barber living. And here are some reasons why every man should use a Safety Razor.

He is independent of the barber—can shave anywhere, at any time—uses his own razor, soap and towel—runs no risk of blood-poisoning—saves 10 to 20 minutes at each shave, and can keep the price of shave and tip in his own pocket.

And here are some reasons why every man should use the "GEM" Junior Safety Razor.

It is the simplest, strongest, best made, and will last longest.

The "Gem" Junior Blades

are always ready for immediate use and the steel is so finely tempered that the edge is retained to a remarkable degree. Each blade gives many shaves without stropping, and, with stropping, many more—but **if you don't want to strop them, or when seven blades are dull, send them to us, with 25c. and we will mail you 7 new, keen-edged blades.** (With stropping, 7 blades will give 100 fine shaves or more.)

One who now gets barber-shaved 3 times a week would, with the "GEM" Junior, including the price of the razor, and extra blades, save the price of a good suit of clothes annually—say $30.

As to other safety razors, we have only to say that thousands have written us that they have changed to the "GEM" Junior, and vastly prefer it. If you use some other make, you find it better than paying to get shaved, do you not? Well, you are on the right track, but there is better in store for you. Don't be prejudiced, but, try the "GEM" Junior.

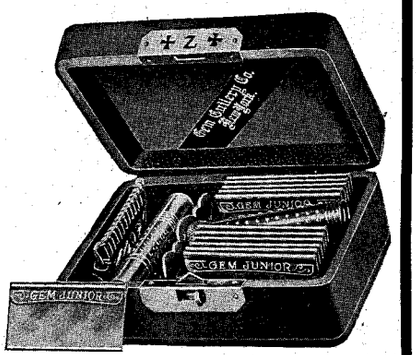
Complete Outfit, $1.00

Silver nickel-plated frame combination shaving and stropping handle, and 7 keen blades in handsome case : : : :

"GEM" Junior Safety RAZOR

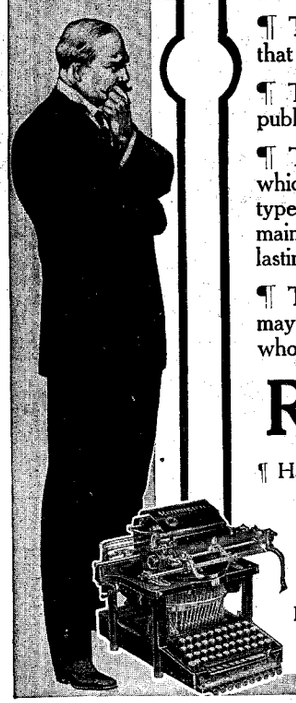
GEM CUTLERY COMPANY
34 Reade Street New York

Makers of the "Gem," the original celebrated concaved forged steel blade Safety Razor



"Gem" Junior Special Set, with 12 blades in extra fine case, $1.50.

THINK!



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¶ Think of the different ones seeking public favor today.

¶ Then think of the Remington, which has been the standard since typewriters were invented and which maintains its supremacy solely through lasting merit.

¶ The man who *seeks* experience may seek it anywhere, but the man who *heeds* experience buys the

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